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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

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Tell a Merchant

Tell a Mechanic

Tell a Farmer

Tell a Laborer

Tell a Lady

Tell a Child

Tell Anybody

Tell Everybody

Tell Somebody

Tell Nobody

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Tell Everywhere

Tell Somewhere

Tell Nowhere

Generally. Wherever you go, whatever you do, whenever you do it, tell of the wonderful success of KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It heals the diseased membrane, restores the lost sense of smell, and cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs. Sold by druggists generally. Write for pamphlet. Price 50 cts. Address KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA, PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians and receiving no benefit, I compelled, during the last five years of my illness to keep on my chair and night gasping for breath; my sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots, herbs and barks, and inhaling it, selling this obtained. I fortunately discovered the WONDERFUL CURE for ASTHMA and CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most confirmed case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Any person not fully satisfied after using one-third of a box, can return the remainder to the proprietor and the money will be refunded, or send me your address for a trial package FREE OF CHARGE. Sold by druggists, Sherman, Texas, writes: I suffered with Asthma 20 years. Your Great Remedy completely cured me. I wish all afflicted with Asthma and Catarrh to send for it. Publish this for the benefit of the afflicted." Should your druggist not keep the remedy, I can send it by mail on receipt of price $1.00. For sale by all druggists. Address O. LANGELL, Appleton, Ohio.

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Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up clubs for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

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PRICELESS TREASURES.

Little maiden would you know
Where the sweetest violets grow?
Where the rose and lily, too,
Stay in bloom the winter through?

Can you guess? The plain reply
On my darling's cheek I spy.
From her eyes the violets blue
Often peep through shining dew.

Little maiden, shall I tell
Where the brightest jewels dwell—
Jewels worthy to be sought,
Yet with gold cannot be bought?

Not upon the fingers fair;
Not in braids of shining hair;
Richer gems than these we find
Sparkling in the gifted mind.

Little maiden, do you know
Of all treasures here below,
That the choicest, purest, best,
Lie within the human breast?

Here abides the boon of love—
Sacred sparks from heaven above.
Little maiden now can see
What her greatest gift shall be.

H. L. Harris, in Golden Days.

HOW KATE WON A MATE.

She came to our far-away, quiet, mountain-flanked village in early summer, and, stopping first at the hotel, she registered her name as Kate Burbank, of New York. She might have been 22—not older than that—and was very pretty.

But she did not remain long at the hotel. She brought letters of recommendation to the rector of our parish, and was soon admitted a member of his family. She was an orphan without brother or sister. She possessed property enough to support her in an humble way, until she could turn her hand to some profitable and pleasant employment.

Toward the end of July the rector's nephew, Arthur Grafton, came on a visit. He had graduated at college, had studied law and had been admitted to the bar, and now, before commencing practice, he had come to the mountain village for recreation. He was 24 years of age, tall, strong, and robust, the very picture of manly health.

Certainly Arthur Grafton had never before met a woman to him like this woman. How bright and joyous were the days, how sweet and enjoyable were the evenings! Arthur realized that he would know no fire. He looked the matter squarely in the face, and made his calculations. In September he was to enter his office in New York, and influential friends had promised to assist him in business. He knew he should succeed. Within a year he would be able to support a wife. If this would-be wife loved him, and would work with a will. He would speak before another night shut in upon him.

Before that night came Arthur and Kate on their rambles met Charles Dabney of New York, an old college chum, their classmate in college. Kate's hand trembled on her companion's arm and as he glanced to speak with the friend she turned away and waited for that until he came back.

"Dear old Charley!" he said. "We were chums in college. I must get him to the hotel and see him after tea."

After tea Arthur went over to the hotel as he had promised. A hearty hand-shaking of fraternal greetings, and then Dabney burst forth:

"Look here, old fellow, how in the name of wonder did you manage to get the heiress under your wing?"

"The heiress?" repeated Arthur wonderingly.

"Aye—Miss Cornelissen—the lady you were with this afternoon. She didn't recognize me, though I'm sure she knew me."

"Miss Cornelissen?" echoed our hero. "What do you mean, Charley? You have mistaken the person. The lady you saw in my company this afternoon was Miss Kate Burbank, of New York, an orphan whom friends recommended to my uncle, the rector."

Charles Dabney drew a long breath, and then whistled.

"Forgive me, Arty. Perhaps I've put my foot in it, but I can't help it now. I will tell you the truth, and you can govern yourself accordingly. It may be well that you should be on your guard. Her mother's maiden name was Burbank. Miss Kate Burbank Cornelissen was the belle of New York two years ago. Her father was Hendrick Cornelissen, the old East India trader and ship-owner, who died four years ago, leaving his only child heiress to three millions. A year ago she came into possession, and she has fled to this secluded mountain village to escape fortune-hunters and noodles that beset her on every hand. I understand it now."

Arthur Grafton returned to the rectory in a daze. He knew that Dabney had told him the truth. On the following morning, as Katie looked out from her chamber window, she saw Arthur walking in the garden. His step was slow and dragging, his head was bent, and his hands were folded behind him. Certainly he looked far from happy. When she came down into the little sitting-room where the piano was she found the rector and his wife there, looking strangely uncomfortable and perplexed.

"Something has happened—we don't know what," said Mr. Edgarton, in answer to her earnest questioning. "Arthur is going back to New York at once—he says to-day."

"But I thought he was to stay until September."

"So he had planned, but something has changed him."

A great weight sank upon Kate's heart, and a choking was in her throat. She turned away and thought. Arthur had discovered her secret and was afraid of her. But, had she guided his heart? And, if so, should she lose him? Should she, without one struggle, surrender the only promise of joy true and pure, that had entered her life since her father died?

Arthur Grafton, standing beneath a drooping elm, himself also drooping, felt a light touch upon his arm. He turned and looked into the sweet, earnest face of the beautiful heiress who had been occupying all his thoughts.

"Arthur, your uncle tells me that you think of leaving us." She spoke with a calmness that cost her a mighty effort.

"Yes," he answered, in a voice that sounded hollow and distant.

She stood back and looked at him with prayerful earnestness.

"Arthur, will you answer a few questions truly and frankly?"

"Yes."

"If you had not met Charles Dabney yesterday the thought of leaving us today would not have entered your mind?"

He hesitated and considered. Surely it would be honorable to answer with the simple truth.

"It would not," he said.

"Charles Dabney told you who my father was?"

"Yes."

"And that my family name was Cornelissen?"

"Yes."

"And he told you that I was very, very wealthy in the possession of money?"

"Yes."

"Arthur, in the great city I was hunted for my wealth. I grew sick and tired of the dreadful imitation, and resolved to escape into a purer atmosphere, and, if possible, leave all trace of my poor wealth behind me. Good friends, fully appreciating my purpose, assisted me. Dropping my well-known family name, I came hither, recommended chiefly by one who had been your uncle's college mate in other years. And here I found peace and sweet content. By and by you came to share the life with me. Never mind how I discovered it, but the knowledge came to me that you were a true and noble man. And soon—soon—I believed you loved me. My heart bounded with gladness when I thought that a true, strong and generous man had fallen in love with poor, simple Kate Burbank. Can you doubt whither my own heart was tending?

"Arthur, I love you with my whole heart. If you loved me as I had hoped, you shall not go away from me. I will not lose my happiness or life for the lack of a few honest words."

In a moment more she was gathered in the strong, sheltering embrace of a man who could not speak for joy.

SPORT IN THE ARCTICS.

How Esquimau Boys Engage in Reindeer Hunting—An Exciting Pastime.

One sport that amuses the Esquimau boys very much would probably be called in our language "reindeer hunting." Having found a long and gentle slope on a side hill they place along the bottom of the hill a number of reindeer antlers, or, as we sometimes incorrectly call them, deer horns, (for you boys must not forget that the antlers of a deer are not horn at all, but bone.) These antlers of the reindeer are stuck upright in the snow, singly or in groups, in such a manner that a sled, when well guided, can be run between them without knocking any of them down, the number of open spaces between the groups being equal to at least the number of sleds. The quantity of reindeer antlers they can thus arrange will, of course, depend upon their father's success the Autumn before in reindeer hunting; but there are nearly always enough antlers to give two or three, and sometimes five or six, to each fearless young coaster. The boys, with their sleds, numbering from four to six in a fair-sized village, gather on the top of the hill, each boy having with him two or three spears, or a bow with as many arrows. They start together, each boy's object being to knock down as many antlers as possible and not be the first to reach the bottom of the hill. You can see that in such a case the slower they go when they are passing the antlers the better. They must knock over the antlers with their spears or arrows only, as those thrown down by the sled or with the bow or spear in the hand, do not count. They begin to shoot their arrows and throw their spears some time before they can get within effective shooting distance; and, even after they have passed between the rows of antlers, the more active boys will turn around on their flying sleds and hurl their spears or arrows with all their force to bring down an antler. When all have reached the bottom of the hill they return to the rows of antlers, where each boy picks out those he has rightfully captured and places them in a pile by themselves. Those that are accidentally knocked over by the sledges are again put up and the boys return for another dash down the hill, until all the antlers have been speared. Sometimes there is but one antler left, and when all are five or six coasting sleds the race becomes very exciting, for then speed counts in reaching the antler first. When all are down the boys count their winnings, and the leader is, of course, the one who has obtained the greatest number of antlers.—*Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, in St. Nicholas.*

CUSTER'S CONFEDERATE FRIEND.

An Incident in the Life of the General as Recorded by his Widow in "Boots and Saddles."

The Seventh Cavalry were sent to guard the engineers of the Northern Pacific while they surveyed the route to the Yellowstone. This party of citizens joined the command a few days out from Fort Rice. Gen. Custer wrote me that he was lying on the buffalo robe in his tent, resting after his march, when he heard a voice outside asking the sentinel "which was Gen. Custer's tent." The General called out: "Halloo, old fellow! I have not heard that voice for 13 years, but I know it. Come in and welcome!" Gen. Rosser walked in and such a reunion as was had! These two had been classmates and warm friends at West Point, and parted with sorrow when Gen. Rosser went into the Southern army. Afterward they had fought each other in the Shenandoah Valley time and time again. Both of them lay on the robe for hours talking over the campaign in Virginia. In the varying fortunes of war sometimes one had got possession of the wagon train belonging to the other. I knew of several occasions when they had captured each other's headquarters wagon, with their private luggage. If one drove the other back in retreat he always left his rubber blanket, wrote a note addressing the other as "Dear friend," and saying, "You may have made me take a few steps this way to-day, but I'll be even with you to-morrow. Please accept my good wishes and this little gift." These gifts and presents were left at the house of some Southern woman as they retreated out of the village. Once Gen. Custer took all of his friend's luggage and found in it a new uniform coat. The rich man, on reflection, sent the humorous letter that night thanking Gen. Rosser for setting him up in so many new things, but audaciously asking him if he "would direct his tailor to make the coat tails and sleeves a little shorter," as there was a difference in the height of the two men. Gen. Custer captured his herd of cattle at one time, but he was so hotly pursued by Gen. Rosser that he had dismounted, cut a whip, and drove them himself until they were secured.

A Reason For Male Attire

My thin boots wore out in a few days I forgot to hold up my dress, and covered my petticoats with mud. My bonnets were spoiled one after another by the rain. I generally returned from the expeditions I took dirty, weary, and cold. Whereas my young men acquaintances—some of whom had been the companions of my childhood in Berri—had none of these inconveniences to submit to. I therefore had a long gray cloth made, with a waistcoat and trowsers to match. When this costume was completed by a gray felt hat and a loose woolen cravat, no one could have guessed that I was not a young student in my first year. My boots were my particular delight. I should like to have gone to bed with them. On their little iron heels I wandered from one end of Paris to the other; no one took any notice of me or suspected my disguise.—*Histoire de ma vie.—George Sand.*

What is the Bible Like?

It is like a large beautiful tree, which bears sweet fruit for those who are hungry, and affords shelter and shade for pilgrims on the way to the Kingdom of Heaven.

It is like a cabinet of jewels and precious stones, which are not only to be looked at and admired, but used and worn.

It is like a telescope, that brings distant objects and far-off things of the world very near, so that we can see something of their beauty and importance.

It is like a treasure house, for all sorts of valuable and useful things which are to be had without money and without price.

It is like a deep, broad, calm, flowing river, the banks of which are green and flowery, where birds sing, lambs play, and dear little children are loving and happy.—*Farm and Fireside.*

TID-BITS.

A table of interest.—The dinner table.

Nothing to speak of—your neighbor's affairs.

Many men can't tell the truth when they see it.

He who sows discord may reap a rope for his neck.

A brush on the road.—A street-sweeping machine.

The indulgent father spares the rod and lets his son go fishing.

Why is life the great conundrum? Because all are compelled to give it up.

A man who is successfully painting a town red is apt to lose color when he comes to a brush with a policeman.

PROFIT ON THE FARM.

Sensible Remarks by the National Live Stock Journal.

The writer met a farmer who declared that farming was the poorest paying business in the world, and yet, in course of conversation, it transpired that 23 years previously this man had arrived in one of the western states with a wife and something less than $10, and gone to work on a farm. To-day, or rather at the time of meeting, he was the owner of a farm of 180 acres, worth, with improvements, not less than $65 an acre; in addition, he owned some good stock, including a pure-bred bull, five good horses, and a fair plant in the way of implements, wagons, farm tools, etc. In a word, he could not be worth less than $15,000 at least. This man had a sort of impression that he earned little or nothing, in a way, to use his own expression, he just managed "to keep things going," yet he had not only made a living, no doubt an economical one, for himself and family, but had accumulated $15,000; and yet, beyond a certain shrewdness and good judgment, this man had no special ability, and according to his own admission, he had had no educational advantages. Could he have done better or as well in any other line of life? On the other hand, we have constantly present cases where men have started in with some capital in farming and lost it all, or are worse off to day than they were fifteen years ago, while the cases are legion where, after a painful struggle with fortune, lasting 10, 15, or 20 years, the farmer has succumbed to the temptation of selling his farm for twice what he paid for it, and taking what was left after paying mortgage and debts, has made another move west and south to begin life over under, let us hope, more favorable auspices. But is it not a fact that, in most of these cases, the victim of what they call ill luck are men who would not have risen anywhere to a higher position than that of mere laborers. Workmen there are in plenty, since carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, painters, printers, but how many are there who, in addition to knowing their trade, have the additional qualifications to conduct a business of their own? It would make a congenial experiment to set down farmers, how many there are competent enough to conduct the ordinary operations of the farm, but lacking in the good sense the judgment, intelligence and general capacity to conduct the business of farming successfully. Such men manage to eke out a poor living, and on farms that are worth more than $100 an acre their ill success is not quite so conspicuous, but as the country grows and their neighborhood becomes settled, and land rises in value, they feel out of place and behind the rest of the procession, and as they have never made an effort at self-improvement, and perhaps have one foot in the grave by the time the best thing they can do is to sell out to a better man and move out of the way.

FABLE AND FACT.

A Story With a Moral About the Anglo-Russian Troubles.

A burglar having long envied a certain gold watch and chain belonging to a rich gentleman finally made an effort to steal it, but being detected in the act he was made to sign an agreement that he would never attempt its theft again. In the course of time the housebreaker's cupidity got the better of him again, and, arming himself with a rifle, he invaded the rich gentleman's grounds one night prepared to force his way into the house and seize the coveted jewel. Just as he came over the fence a faithful employe of the rich gentleman discovered him and, while giving the alarm, was shot dead by the burglar. The latter thereupon broke into the house, and, securing the watch and chain, left by the same way that he had entered. Soon after his departure the rich gentleman discovered what had taken place, and, seizing his gun, he started in pursuit of the robber. Then all the neighbors shouted: "It means war." but the rich man, forbidding himself of the inconvenience of war, paused, and, after due reflection, remarked that he was not a bloodthirsty person. He would do everything consistent with honor to avoid hostilities. When the robber came to of these things he said that he, too, was a man of peace. He also would avoid war. Then the rich man demanded as a condition precedent to peace that the watch should be restored and that money should be paid to the family of the servant who had been killed. This the robber objected to and forthwith the neighbors said once again: "War is inevitable." As the robber had by this time got out another gun, the rich man, on reflection, sent the humorous letter that night thanking Gen. Rosser for setting him up in so many new things, but audaciously asking him if he "would direct his tailor to make the coat tails and sleeves a little shorter," as there was a difference in the height of the two men. Gen. Custer captured his herd of cattle at one time, but he was so hotly pursued by Gen. Rosser that he had dismounted, cut a whip, and drove them himself until they were secured.

What Fools We Mortals Be.

Some little time ago there appeared an advertisement in a weekly journal in which the writer affected to make an offer to the reader, which he assumed no one would answer, simply on account of incredulity. His proposition was made as a test to show if there was any faith left in mankind. He didn't expect any reply, but he simply made the experiment. The offer was to the effect that if any of the readers would send him five 3-cent stamps he would return them a present suitable to their wishes. Nine people out of ten would have said that no man or woman could be gull enough to be taken in by such a bait as this; nevertheless, several parties sent the stamps, entered into particulars of the station of life in which they moved, and indicated the kind of presents that would be acceptable. One young lady stated that she was about to go to a ball, and no doubt believed she would either get a silk dress or a pair of diamond bracelets by return post. Considering the number of respectable persons there are always out of employment it will be seen that the scores ordered by tempting baits are laid out to allure them by gentlemen who live by their wits.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

Cornstalk Statistics.

Cornstalks are never stacked or taken into account in some parts of the country. In a few places yet the corn itself is never husked or harvested, but left standing, while cattle and hogs are turned into the fields in winter to help themselves. In Virginia 10 per cent. of the crop, or nearly 3,000,000 bushels, was left in the field over winter last year; in Tennessee, 5 per cent., or 3,380,000 bushels; Kentucky and Ohio had each nearly 6,000,000 bushels, while Illinois left 17,118,000 bushels unharvested. Thrifty Kansas left 20 per cent. of her crop, or 21,000,000 bushels, ungathered, while in the whole United States 119,811,000 bushels were left to the mercy of winter weather under this primitive form of husbandry.

Roscoe Conkling on Twins.

Business recently called Roscoe Conkling to Chicago. He has dropped politics entirely and sticks steadfastly to his profession, that of the law. His cause in the west was a patent case in which, on behalf of the inventors, he asked an injunction against the use of certain machines in Chicago. The defendant's counsel said his client had constructed his machine from two machines previously invented. Conkling answered: "If the defendant got out a patent on half of another machine already patented, he had no more right to do it, your Honor, than he had to be the father of one of a pair of twins, both of whom belong to some one else."

BUYING MEAT AND FISH.

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE BUTCHER.

The Favorite Cuts of Beef and How to Tell the Meat is Fresh—Points on Veal, Fish, Fowl, Etc.

The housekeeper who tries to make both ends meet should know a thing or two about purchasing her edibles—how to get them cheaply and how to get her money's worth. American housekeepers have lots to learn in the choice and purchases of meats, to the best advantage. American butchers themselves are in some measure to blame from the way they cut up their meat. In England, where meats, especially beef and mutton, are better understood than in any other countries, the mode of cutting up is very different from our way. Their prime cuts are all prime, to the exclusion of any inferior attachments, and for such the highest prices can be demanded with a clear conscience. Then comes the cuts, ranking next in quality and price; and so on all down the scale to the cheapest and most inferior parts, so that both seller and buyer can know just exactly what is being disposed of and the just equivalent. However, though that is a mighty fair way, it couldn't be made to work in this country. American butchers are obliged in self-defense, to somewhat combine the excellent and poorer parts in their cuts, especially in the matter of beef, to meet the requirements of housekeepers here, who, for the most part, never know how to cook the poorer parts alone in as palatable a manner as housekeepers of other countries, where meat is far scarcer and dearer than here, and must consequently be made to go further and more as a genuine treat than in this country. However, our own consumers may be taught to considerably improve their chances of obtaining them full money's worth by observing a few simple rules. In the general selection for instance, the housekeeper will do well to remember that, if good, it will have a fine, smooth, open grain, a good, wholesome redness of color, and will feel tender, while the fat should be white rather than yellow-tinged. Indeed, when the fat of beef is of a deep or dull color the meat is seldom good, and should be systematically avoided. When fed with oil cakes the fat of beef will be very yellow in color, and the flesh flabby. In the selection of mutton or beef whatever, a strict observance of these simple rules will suffice to insure even the most inexperienced buyer against imposition. Then again, beef is overfresh. The fact will make itself apparent by the smell, which will be a suggestive of excessive bloodiness, quite as readily as in the case of overkept or tainted beef, whose odor is sickening. The last precaution will apply to every other kind of meat as well as beef.

In the way of steaks there is one sort, and a moderately priced one, that has not its superior for juiciness, nutriment, general savor, and economy. This is the flank steak. It consists of a bulk of pure fat, in which it is thoroughly imbedded as are the kidneys themselves, is boneless as a matter of course, and, after being deprived of a thin slimy skin and properly scored criss-cross with the knife, needs no pounding. If somewhat old, can't be beat either for broiling or frying. In some cities the flank steak commands the highest price, not even excepting the porterhouse, but is not comparatively unknown, and consequently cheap, retailing between fourteen and sixteen cents a pound. Economical housewives would do well to go for it while it remains cheap.

In selecting veal, but one general rule is necessary, to wit: that is the most juicy, and therefore preferable.

Mutton should be judged by the fine grain, good color, and white fat, and lamb will speak for itself on much the same principles. If the latter has a greenish or yellowish fat it is stale and hard to cook. A hint or two about mutton stews. The best, as well as the cheapest, for this purpose, is the breast. This part can be bought for four or five cents a pound, and a breast weighing three pounds would make an ample stew or main dinner dish for three or four grown persons with lively appetites.

If the rind of pork is tough and thick, then it's old; if it's thin and springy, then it's young, and young pork is most desirable. When pork is fresh the meat will be smooth and cool; if clammy, it is tainted, and shouldn't be touched with a forty-foot pole—except, may be, for sausages, in which case see that the rind is thin, the fat firm and of a reddish tinge, and the lean of a good color and sticking pretty fast to the bone. It is then good, and not old. If you're particular about it, just stick a sharp knife under the bone. If it comes out with a clean, pleasant smell, it is good. If the knife is daubed, and has a suspicious scent, don't buy it.

The old way of testing a fowl's tenderness or toughness by yanking it at the wing to see whether the skin directly underneath tears or not don't amount to much, and moreover spoils the prepossession of the bird for the next investigator in case you don't want to buy. General appearances are better to judge by. If a turkey, for instance, is young, the legs will be black and smooth, the eyes lively and the feet flexible. If old the eyes will be sunken and the feet dry. In choosing hens see that the legs and combs are limber, which means that they are young. If the legs and combs are rough and stiff, they are old, but may be good enough for a pie or soup. A young goose will have a yellow bill and limber feet. An old goose will have both bill and feet red and dry. Ducks, if young, will be limber-footed; if fat, hard and thick on the lower part of the body. The same rule applies to wild ducks, whose feet, though are red, besides being smaller than those of tame ducks. Game can be just as easily selected if you know how, which most folks don't. Partridges, for instance, if young, will have black bills and yellow legs; if old, white bills and white legs.

Freshness counts more with fish than any other sort of food, because they're out of their native element when exposed for sale. A good edible cod will have very red gills, the body thick at the neck, the flesh white and firm and something of brightness remaining in the eyes. When flabby, the cod ain't to be hankered after—least of all bought. A fine salmon's newness is attested by the fine redness of the flesh and particularly of the gills, the brightness of the eyes, and the stiffness of the entire body. Shad, if good, are white and thick, gills red, eyes bright, body stiff and firm. Much the same requirement should be looked for in the mackerel, and with extra care, for the mackerel is so tender that he doesn't carry or keep so well unsalted as other fish. In choosing striped bass, if the eyes are sunken and the gills pale, they have been too long out of the water.

The Life Insurance Business.

The premiums received and losses paid by all the insurance companies doing business in New York in the year 1884 were $13,174,409 and $6,982,781, respectively. In Massachusetts, $4,768,645 and $3,760,893; Illinois, $4,356,776 and $1,965,836. New Jersey, $4,119,562 and $1,186,410; Ohio, $3,831,576 and $1,522,039; Maryland, $1,220,541 and $797,893, and Texas, $490,434 and $184,587, respectively. The great variation between the ratio of premiums received and losses paid, and the uniformly large margin left the companies are the two things most worthy of note in the foregoing figures.

Thirteen.

A family whose portraits ought to adorn the dining-room of the Thirteen Club is the Bennett family of West Fairfield, Pa. The father died of consumption in his sixtieth year, leaving a family of thirteen children, all of whom are yet living, the eldest being now in his eighty-seventh year and the youngest nearly sixty. Thus is another sledge-hammer blow struck at the proverbial unluckiness of the number 13.

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Can you tell me, why is this ceaseless cry? For the things which we call the blessings of life? The wealth, and the power, and the ease of life?

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Still we know that poverty hath its cares, And is often filled with the bitterest tears; Lest by night one need ye shall come to tears.

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." We never believe, there's no need to complain, Each day hath its pleasures, as well as its pain; You'll always still think there is something to gain.

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." If he knows best for health, I shall trust That my every need will be satisfied; And then I shall have no fear for the rest.

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." He is ever near me—why should I care? There can be no darkness I will not despair. So the valley of death I will not fear.

THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.

A Young Man's Dilemma—The Source of True Happiness Everyday Philosophy.

"You say you don't know just what profession to adopt," remarked the Judge to Thompson a few days since.

"Yes, sir," responded the youth. "I presented three professions to you but you discouraged me each time. I thought of becoming a journalist and you advised me not to. Then I proposed politics and you painted such a dark picture of it that I gave that up at once. And at last when I wished for great wealth you told me that would lead to misery and sorrow. Now, I don't exactly know what to wish for."

"If you have reached that condition," observed the old gentleman, "I feel satisfied with the result of my philosophy. I did not point out the disagreeable things in each profession to discourage you. I only wished to show you the opposite side from that which your fancy painted in such glowing colors. A brilliant picture needs a strong background, and that is what I intended to give you. I am very foolishly thought that journalism gave you at once reputation, power and position. You also believed in the inexperience of your youth, that it brought wealth. You gave me the journalist as he is, not as you fancied him. Then when you suggested politics as a quick and elevating method of labor, I endeavored to illustrate some of the unpleasant, ignoble and debasing sides of that calling. When you longed for money I led you into the countinghouse of a millionaire and pointed out some of the manifold duties and galling cares which great wealth imposes on those who are bound with its golden fetters. Then I desired to show you that true happiness comes from contentment rather than great success in the world's meaning of that term. All professions or callings in life offer happiness to him who does not expect too much. To the contented man each occupation is an assured result. Whatever you go into, remember that there is hard work, care and anxiety. Those must be expected. The journalist in his newspaper office, the politician in the White House, and the millionaire in his palace all have their cares, their troubles and their anxieties. All those joys which tempt you to imitate their careers sell only in your youthful imagination. They may enjoy themselves but it is not the enjoyment to have a family picture of. Follow any profession in which you are most likely to succeed. Work hard and conscientiously. Take the bad together with the good and make the best of everything. Be satisfied with your lot and contented and I will feel that I have not advised you in vain. I recollect a dialogue which once occurred between a young man and a celebrated divine many years ago.

"'I want,' said the young man, 'I want soft thing.'

"'You have it,' answered the clergyman.

"'Where?'

"'In your hat.'

"'I don't mean that,' replied the youth, blushing. 'I mean I want an easy position, where I can have little to do and plenty of enjoyment. Can you tell me where I will get it?'

"'Yes,' answered the minister: 'nothing is easier. You are bound to get it.'

"'When?'

"'When you die!'"—*N. Y. Sunday Graphic.*

A Popular Girl.

What is it that determines a girl's popularity in society? is a question often heard in these days of social strife and aggrandizement, and a question that no one is quite able to answer in a word. It is not because she is well-dressed, or even pretty; it is not that her fairy godmother bestowed a witty tongue to amuse the dullards; it is not because she is rarely intelligent or highly educated, or "so amiable"—no, none of these desirable qualities would render the popular girl more popular than she is, though perhaps she is fortunate enough to possess one or more of them for her stock in trade. The girl everybody likes need have neither money or beauty, which in the world's estimation, constitutes social power, but she must have and does have a gracious manner, a certain graceful bearing, decided intelligence, instinctive generosity, and above all, the greatest gift ever awarded to woman—personal magnetism. Beauty is called the fatal gift, but personal magnetism, which is independent of beauty, is the gift of power, and, though scarcely recognized at first, only relinquishes its hold with death itself. The popular girl always has this fascination in more or less degree, and, if with it go the other attractions of happy circumstances, she rules the indisputable queen of her small sphere. Her friends do not analyze the effect she has on them; they simply love her, love her, and later, when the time comes, adore her.—*Boston Beacon.*

Marriage Among Southern Girls.

The youth masculine of New Orleans is mostly married at 23 or 25. A girl of 20 has received half a dozen offers at least. Matrimony is the grand authorized aim, as publicly recognized as the Louisiana lottery. Girls are educated to marry, and to detest the circumstances that compel them to earn their living in any less womanly way. But there are girls, brave girls, whose pretty faces may be seen behind the counters of almost every large store in New Orleans, who, while hating conformity with these shoppy conditions, have put their delicate shoulders to the wheel of family adversity, and sweetly contributed their mites to the general income. Of the professional ambition that fires their Northern sisters they know nothing. They are humbly and entirely domestic, lovable and loving, asking only to be shielded from the facts of life.—*From a New Orleans Letter.*

Cultivate the Mind.

This is true: A bright young man of our acquaintance, says Good Cheer, was a market gardener, who owned a farm of some acres and was doing well thereon. But he rented his place, and although now still engaged in agricultural work, is so situated that he is better enabled to study farming and broaden his knowledge of agriculture. In response to our inquiry as to his move, he remarked that he found that by his incessant manual labor, he was narrowing down his brain work; neglecting to improve his mind as he ought. It was the hard, daily toil that caused this. He was not well enough off to employ all the help he desired, and work less and think more. So he changed his position to one more congenial to his taste. Is not this the very thing that so retards our agricultural progress? Do our farmers not use their hands too much, and their brains too little? We fear they do. We cannot bid too high for intelligent farmers, thinkers; and the agricultural press cannot too strongly impress upon their readers the great necessity of enlarged thought and studious application to the duties of the farm.

An Enterprising Lady.

During a trip through a portion of California, last summer, we stopped at a neat farm-house, where there was every comfort and luxury of a home. Among the members of the family was a daughter 18 or 19 years old. In the morning we were invited to see the work in which the young lady was engaged. We found a complete and successful fowl-raising establishment. A hundred or more of the incubators, with a capacity of 50 fowls each, had been made. There was a little house in the center of each enclosure. The whole cost of the inclosures and houses could not have been more than $30. With this investment she was raising 5,000 chickens, and a perfect swarm of ducks and turkeys, all in perfect health.

A breeder of fancy fowls had sent out to one of his choice chicks to be reared, for which the young lady was to receive $1.50 apiece, or cost. Without any unnecessary detail this little establishment would net its owner more than $500 or $1,000 last season. This is better than trimming bonnets in a hot kitchen over cooking stove and mirror. It is better than to be confined with the needle

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 19, 1885.

GEN. GRANT, accompanied by his wife and some other members of his family, and also by Dr. Douglass, one of his attending physicians, left New York Tuesday last by the Hudson River railroad for Mt. McGregor, where he will remain for some time. His condition was very feeble and he was not able to speak above a whisper, but he suffered no serious inconvenience during the journey. His end seems to be slowly but surely approaching.

AMONG the bills that got safely thro' both branches of the Legislature, was the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll tax. This resolution must be published in the newspapers three months before the election of the members of the next Legislature, a year from next November, and if it passes that body, it will then be submitted to a vote of the people at least three months after having a second time been agreed to by both houses. If ratified it thereafter becomes a part of the Constitution.

FOUR very costly physicians have been employed almost constantly during the past six months attending General Grant. Their aggregate bills on the first of the present month amounted to $40,000, and were paid, as is now said, by George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Mr. Childs has always been a very warm personal friend of Gen Grant, and the statement is, therefore, probably true. His bank account will not be materially lessened by this act of generosity as he is very wealthy.

THE Legislature which adjourned finally on Friday last passed 321 bills, about 125 of which seek to take money out of the public treasury, most of them, however, for necessary purposes. The Governor has approved 71 bills, and vetoed 17, in 14 of which he was sustained by the refusal of the House to pass them over the vetoes by the required two-thirds vote. There yet remain 233 bills to be acted upon by the Governor, and the Constitution gives him thirty days after the final adjournment within which to dispose of them either by his approval or his veto.

SNYDER, the man who recently surrendered to Gen. Black, the Commissioner of Pensions, his certificate which entitled him to nearly nine hundred dollars a year, of which singular incident we made mention last week, has been pronounced insane. It is always strong presumptive evidence of mental imbecility when a man with nothing but a *claim* against the Government, whether well founded or not, abandons its vigorous pursuit, but when he goes to Washington carrying in his pocket written evidence that the Government is his debtor and offers to cancel it, the proceeding is confirmation strong as proof of holy writ that he is a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

THE Ohio Republican Convention which met last week, nominated Joseph B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, for Governor. He was the Republican candidate two years ago for the same office and was defeated by Judge Hoadly, the present Democratic Governor, by about 12,000 majority. The leading issue made by Foraker's supporters in that campaign was that in his boyhood he wore a pair of trousers made from an old coffee bag. The Convention that nominated him last week supplemented this rough and ready garment of Foraker's in his youthful days, by decorating him with the torn and tattered bloody shirt which has so often been used by the Republican party in its extremity, to fire the Northern heart. The Democratic Convention in the same State will not be held until some time in August, but if Allen G. Thurman, the noblest Roman of them all, could be induced to accept the nomination for Governor, there wouldn't be a shred left of Foraker's coffee bag and bloody shirt costume when the returns of the election were added up. The fear, however, is that Judge Thurman will not consent to take the nomination. Be this as it may, the Democrats of Ohio will make a vigorous effort to carry the State.

ONE of the most important acts passed by the late Legislature is that relating to marriages. Under the provisions of the new law, on and after the first day of next October "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license for that purpose shall have been obtained from the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in the county where the marriage is performed." Minors can obtain the necessary license by presenting to the Clerk of the Court the written consent of their parents or guardians, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace or other officer competent to take acknowledgments. Any minister, Justice or other person who shall perform a marriage ceremony without the presentation of a license, is liable to a fine of $100 for the benefit of the county, and any man who persuades a girl under age to become his wife without a license, can be convicted of perjury and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The fee of the Clerk for issuing the license is *fifty* cents, and in order to prevent the marriage of minors without the consent of their parents or guardians, all persons applying for a license must be examined under oath as to the ages and residences of the parties, and if any of them are under twenty-one, the consent of their parents or guardians, as above stated, must be personally given before the Clerk or certified in writing and acknowledged before a competent officer and duly filed, for which an additional charge of fifty cents is made. All persons, therefore, who intend getting married, but who postpone the ceremony until *after* the 1st of October, will take notice that before they can legally do so they must visit the county seat and procure the necessary permit or license. It may be somewhat troublesome to do this, but such is the law, and in order to remedy the evils at which it aims, it must be strictly enforced.

L. C. DENNIS, widely known in a political sense in 1876, as the "Little Giant of Alachua," Florida, died one day last week with delirium tremens, the fatal result of a bet that he had made that he could drink two quarts of whiskey. He won the bet, but lost his life. His death closes a most eventful career. He was captain of a Massachusetts company of infantry in the late war, and served for a time in Florida. After it was over he settled in Gainesville, in that State, where he soon became a leader in local politics. During the days of reconstruction and up to 1876 he made politics the business of his life, and being gifted with natural powers of oratory he acquired more influence in Aalchua county, always strongly Republican, than any other man ever exercised before. The large colored element in the county was completely under his control, and through its vote he was kept continuously in office. In the campaign between Tilden and Hayes in 1876, Dennis planned the notorious "Archer frauds" in his county which gave Hayes the Presidency. The vote polled at Archer precinct No. 2 was canvassed by a majority of the State Canvassing Board in the face of the most positive evidence as to its fraudulent character, (209 more votes being returned for Hayes than were actually cast,) and the vote of that precinct gave the State to the Hayes instead of the Tilden electors for whom the true and legal vote had been cast. Florida had *three* electors electors and counting them for Hayes gave him a majority of *one* in the Electoral College over Tilden. Dennis went to Washington soon after Hayes was inaugurated, and for "making Hayes President," as he himself said, "he was offered an insignifiant revenue appointment in Ohio." He declined it, returned to Florida and denounced Hayes in bitter terms. From that time until his death he was constantly engaged in warfare with certain Republican leaders in his State. He was about 45 years of age when he died.

WITH the aid of four Democratic members of the State Senate the Republicans were enabled to pass the Congressional Apportionment bill over the Governor's veto by just the necessary two-thirds. Their names are Vandergrift, of Bucks, Sutton, of Montgomery, Hart, of Lycoming and Ross, of Greene. The reason given by these four Senators for voting to pass the bill over the veto, viz: that their respective counties were better cared for under it than by the existing apportionment, is totally indefensible. A Democratic member of the Senate or House who, by his vote aids the the Republicans in passing an apportionment bill which in most of its features violates every principle of justice, merely because the bill puts his own county in a district which is acceptable to him, is a very unsafe man to legislate for the people of the whole State. When the veto came to a vote in the House, which is more than two-thirds Republican, it was sustained, the vote against the veto lacking *five* of the Constitutional number. This action of the House continues in force the present bill until after the next election of Congressmen in this State in November, 1886. The Republicans could have passed a fair bill during the first two months of the session, if the intention to do so had existed, but it didn't, and the result is that their gerrymander was so infamous that at the last hour it was murdered by Republican votes in the House. Gov. Pattison was true to the record he made two years ago on the apportionment question, true to the Constitution which the bill violated, and true to his party which it outraged.

NO Legislature in this State ever before so recklessly attempted to rob the people by voting pay for *extra* services to its officers and employes, as the one that adjourned a week ago to-day. The pay for these extra services was provided for in several items in the general appropriation bill and amounted in the aggregate to over $60,000 for the two houses. All of the items were vetoed by the Governor, and all of them were passed over his veto, first by the House and then by the Senate, there being enough rotten Democrats in the latter body to unite with the Republicans and secure a two-thirds vote against the Governor. John C. Delaney, the Librarian of the Senate, an office as useless and unnecessary as a fifth wheel to a wagon, and which ought to have been abolished years ago, whose salary for a session is $800, was provided for in the bill with a total of $9,000, of which sum $7,800 is for a period when the Legislature was not in session. Delaney's case will serve as a fair sample of the other appropriations to the officers of both houses for trumped up extra services. How any honest man in either branch could endorse such barefaced swindling by his vote, is hard to understand. At the instance of the Governor the Attorney General, Lewis C. Cassidy, served a written notice on the Auditor General not to audit and upon the State Treasurer not to pay any of the appropriations embodied in the vetoed items. If Delaney and "the rest of us" ever get their plunder they must fight their way for it through the Court of Dauphin county, and after that through the Supreme Court.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* in an article reviewing the record of the late Legislature and the daily attendance of the lobby on its proceedings, says:

> The greatest blot on the Legislature that has just closed was the constant presence of an impudent lobby. In season and out, the agents of this enemy of good legislation were on the floors of both branches. Every bill that came from the committees was subjected to the surveillance of those emissaries, and however innocent or unimportant the subject of legislation, the lobby took a hand for or against it. It may be that the record of the Legislature when fully made up will not exhibit the deleterious effect of this shameful fact, but it is certain that if there had been less lobbying there would have been less jobbery in the legislation.

MR. GLADSTONE and his Ministers having been defeated in the House of Commons early last week on a bill imposing an additional tax on beer and spirits, tendered his resignation to the Queen, who accepted it, and sent for Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader, to whom she entrusted the duty of forming a new Cabinet. The new Premier expected to complete the selection of his Ministers on yesterday. Gladstone's defeat was caused by Parnell and the Irish members voting with the Tories, but whether this was wise policy or not remains to be seen.

A STRONG VETO MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senate of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith return with my objections Senate bill No. 73, entitled "An act to organize and define the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania."

The act of Congress of February 25, 1882, fixes the number of Representatives to which Pennsylvania shall be entitled in the Federal Congress at twenty-eight. It also provides that these twenty-eight Representatives "shall be elected by districts composed of contigious, territory and containing as nearly as practicable the same number of inhabitants," and that no district shall elect more than one Representative. It will thus be seen that the law lays down three rules to be observed in the formation of Congressional districts to wit: that the districts shall be single, that they shall be composed of contigious territory, and that they shall be as far as practicable equal in population. To these rules there is to be added another arising from the spirit of our State Constitution upon the subject of apportionment, and from the accepted principles of fairness and public convenience, and that is that the districts shall be formed of territory that shall be reasonably compact as well as contigous. All of these requirements are important, some are vital. A bill which transgresses any of them at once challenges investigation, and unless the transgression is shown to have been indispensable and for the purpose of securing some essential principle of fairness and justness, the bill should not become a law. Of these rules, the one requiring single districts is a purely arbitrary direction of the Federal Congress, and has been followed in the bill before me. The rules as to the territory being contigious and compact are founded on public convenience, and are intended to prevent political injustice and sinister designs in the detachment of territory. The direction that the population of the districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable contains the vital principle of popular representation, underlies the theory of our institutions, and is as the breath of our liberties.

The bill herewith returned violates each of the last two rules in the most flagrant and unjustifiable manner. It abounds in injustice afid is built upon contemptuous illegality. Proceeding in an undeviating purpose of unfairness, it disfranchises hundreds of thousands of our people to give unlawful power to others. It overrides in the relentlessness of its manifest purpose alike the plain dictates of common justice and the clear commauds of the law. The startling fact to the mind of the Executive is that so little effort has been made to cloak the nakedness of its enormities.

In illustrating the defects of a measure, where so many exist, it is difficult to know what to select and what to omit. A statement of a few of the more typical and conspicuous wrongs perpetrated by the bill will sufficiently show its unfair and illegal nature. A full statement in detail would unnecessarily lengthen this communication.

Dividing the whole population of Pennsylvania by twenty-eight, the number of Congressmen to which the State is entitled, we obtain 152,960 as the ratio for each Congressional district. The law thus fixing this as the number of people entitled to elect a representative in Congress, and bearing in mind the command that the districts shall be as nearly as possible equal in population, let us see how the framers of this bill have observed the legal rules laid down for their guidance.

Of the twenty-eight districts formed by the bill, the population of a majority, or fifteen of them, falls below the ratio. The total deficiency of population in these fifteen districts is 286,823, or more than 50,000 in excess of the population of the Sixth and Twenty-sixth districts, which are each given a Congressman, and very nearly equal to two full ratios. The largest district in point of numbers is the Twenty fifth, which contains 194.149, or 41,189 more than a ratio. The smallest district is the Sixth, which contains 114 349, or 38,711 less than a ratio. The difference between the two districts is 79,000, or more than one-half a full ratio. The average deficiency in the fifteen districts named is 19,121. Six of the districts are each more than 10,000 below the ratio; three are more than 15.000; two more than 20,000; one more than 25,000; one more than 30,000, and one more than 35,000 below.

The average excess in the thirteen districts above the rate is 22.674. Seven are each over 10,000; one over 15,000; one over 25,000; one over 30,000; two each over 35,000, and one over 40,000 above. The total excess in these thirteen districts, representing the number of people virtually disfranchised therein, is 286,662, or nearly two full ratios. The average population of the fifteen defective districts is 133.839, and the average population of the thirteen districts in excess is 165,034, this making the average disparity in the two classes 41,195.

The Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth Fifteenth, and Twenty-sixth districts together contain 10.000 less than five ratios, and are given six Congressmen; while the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth districts contain over six full ratios, and are given only five Congressmen. That is to say, it requires six ratios of people in one section to elect five Representatives, while five ratios only are required in another section to elect six Representatives. In other words, the greater class of people are deprived of a Congressman to which they are entitled to give a less number of people a Congressman to which they are not entitled.

There are five districts each of which contains 180,000, and five each containing less than 130.000.

Philadelphia has one district with 193.000, and right along side of and touching this, one with less than 115,000.

The Twenty-fifth district, composed of the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Westmoreland and Armstrong, contains over 194,000, while the Twenty-sixth district, immediately adjacent, contains less than 120,000.

These are a few of the conspicuous inequalities of this bill, framed under the law of Congress, which commands that districts shall as nearly as possibie be equal in population.

Finding these inconsistencies and infractions of the law pervading the measure so generally as not to admit of the belief that they were accidental, the Executive naturally sought by a further study of the details to ascertain, if possible, the theory upon which it was framed, and the object sought to be attained by its manifest and persistent inequalities. This theory and object were not hard to discover. They appear in every clause and disfigure every enactment of the bill. They obtrude themselves so plainly upon the attention of the Executive that it would be the merest affectation to pretend not to see them and properly animadvert upon them. It is impossible to give the most cursory investigation to the bill without seeing that its main, if not its sole purpose is to deprive the citizens of one political faith of their just numerical representation in the Federal congress in order to unlawfully and unjustly increase the power and representation of their political opponents. It will require but a brief statement to show to all fair-minded men that the Democratic citizens of the State, the equal in the eye of the law to any other citizens, and entitled to equal voice and right in the affairs of government, are by this bill wrongfully and shamefully deprived of a large part of their lawful share or representation in the Federal councils. Reluctant as the Executive is to introduce a political discussion into a paper of this nature, he yet feels that it is his duty to lay open to the eyes of the people the great wrong attempted by this bill against those citizens with whom he holds a common political faith, and if possible prevent consumation of the outrage.

It is only necessary to state the facts and the enormity becomes at once apparent.

Of the twenty eight-districts eighteen are surely Republican, seven are Democratic and three may be classedas doubtful, though of these three one is at present, and has been for years, represented by a Republican, and the other two have been carried as often in the last decade by that party as by any other. Regarding these districts, however, as doubtful, the bill gives eighteen Republican and seven Democratic districts. How has this result been reached? If it had been reached by observing the directions of the law, or by the accident of local situation, no one could have complained. It would have been the fortune of the gainers. But it has been arrived at only by a persistent and defiant overriding of all laws and rules governing the subject, and the injustice stopped only when it was physically impossible by greater illegality to commit greater wrong.

Of the eighteen Republican districts, eleven are below the ratio of representation, which happens to be the exact number of Republican over Democratic districts. The total deficiency in these eleven Republican districts is 218,139. Seven Republican districts are above the ratio. Of the seven Democratic districts, but two are below the ratio, while five are above it. The average population of the seven Democratic districts is 161.746, or over 8,000 above the ratio, and of the eighteen Republican districts 151,256, a less number than the ratio. That is to say, it requires on an average, 10,494 more people to elect a Congressman in a Democratic than a Republican district.

In the city of Philadelphia the Sixth district is created giving a Republican majority of over 4,000, with a population of only 114,249, or 38,711 below the ratio; while the Democratic county of Berks, at present a separate district, and containing over 8,000 more than the entire Sixth district, is joined to Lehigh, another Democratic county, making a district of 35,608 in excess of the ratio, and giving a Democratic majority of over 10,000.

In the same way the county of Schuylkill, at present a Republican district, is permitted to elect a Congressman with a population 22,983 less than a ratio; while right adjoining it the Tenth district is created by heaping together five Democratic counties, 12,026 in exces of the ratio, giving 7,000 Democratic majority.

In the county of Philadelphia ingenuity and illegality seem to have been exhausted in the effort to do injustice to the Democratic citizens of that section. Six districts are given to that city, five of which are surely Republican and one overwhelmingly Democratic. This has been done by massing together in the Third district, in a narrow strip along the Delaware, seven of the eight Democratic wards of the city, making a district of excessive Democratic majority, and leaving the rest of the city free to be divided into five equally certain Republican districts. Of the six Philadelphia districts, five are below the ratio and one above it. The Sixth is 38,711 below, and the Fourth is 39,540 above, making the difference in these two alone 78,251. In the five defective districts the deficiency amounts to 110.128. For what other purpose can such inequalities and distortions have been devised except to give five Congressmen to the 100.000 Republican voters of that city, and but one Congressman to 75,000 Democratic voters?

Instances might be multiplied throughout the bill where similarly Democratic counties are submerged in large Republican districts, or massed together into one district so as to destroy their proper distributive weight. Districts are misshapen and inaccessible, unequal and incongruous; no regard whatever is paid to any established rule of law or principle of justice; favors are bestowed and enemies are punished, and all these departures from right and law always have the same result of increasing the political power of Republican at the expense of Democratic constituencies.

To such a bill I am asked to give my approval. Anxious as I am to see the law obeyed by an apportionment of the State, I will not sanction a measure that transgresses the law and attempts to fix a glaring and indefensible injustice upon a large part of the people. The Republican party in this State does not need such a measure as this to secure to it whatever preponderance it is entitled to in the Federal Congress. It has no need to call to its aid injustice and defiance of the law to give it its due. The great body of citizens belonging to that party I am sure do not ask and would not countenance such a wrong. On the other hand, I feel it to be my duty, as the Executive of the whole people, and in support of the rights of all of them, to prevent, so far as I can, an act of injustice which is aimed at the citizens of Democratic faith. Should this wrong now succeed, it is not unlikely that in the inevitable revolutions that are constantly occurring in our political history it may be in the future used as an argument and example for inflicting a like injury and injustice upon the party whose representatives in the Legislature seek to perpetuate this wrong. In the interest, therefore, of the dearest rights of all citizens and because this bill violates the plainest principles of common justice and the clear command of the law, I withhold my approval.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

The Reputation of a Standard Article

Is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting undernand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute, that for these and other maladie the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.

my22,'85-1yr.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 15 1885.

The rear portico of the White House looks southward over half a mile of green sward and an artificial lake to the Washington Monument and beyond down the broad Potomac, commanding a view seven miles in extent. For fifty summers the Presidents of the United States have stood on this portico of Saturday afternoons, chatted with their friends, and listened to the music of the Marine Band from the green sward below. President Cleveland honored the custom for the first time last Saturday and hundreds of Washingtonians got their first glimpse of his strong rugged face an non-Appollo-like figure. It was a curious sight to see several hundred people standing below looking up at the President on the portico above. The gazers were mostly of the government clerk class and their faces wore an expression of anxiety, curiosity, hope and fear. I looked in vain for an expression of resignation in their government pap fed faces. It may be said with emphasis that they will not resign. They were trying to read their fate in the face of the President, and with a curiosity that was more natural than polite they stared in silence by the hour.

The reader who is not an office seeker or office holder will be more interested in the appearance of the President than of the crowd. He looks ruddier and healthier than when he delivered his inaugural on the 4th of March. His manners are unaffected and pleasing. He greets those whom he knows with an unstudied grace—cordial but not effusive. He wore a Prince Albert coat and a fashionable silk hat. In greeting those who called he would remove his hat, and while talking to ladies, would stand uncovered for a few minutes. But the rays of the sun made it necessary for all the gentleman to wear their hats most of the time. Mr. Cleveland adheres to his early hours and habits of hard work and in these respects he is imitated by all the heads of Departments.

Visitors have no trouble in seeing Cabinet officers. It is only those who come late who have any trouble. Two of the best business men in the Cabinet are Manning and Whitney. There was some criticism at the time of their appointment because two members from New York were placed in the Cabinet. Tried by the test of experience they have proved to be among the best selections that the President has made. It is further proof of his good judgment that these two men were personally known to him. His weakest selections have been those which were recommended to him by other people. The Treasury Department is now in better hands than it has been for a number of years. Mr. Whitney is a thorough man of the world and has his department on a very good footing. He is polite to every one and does not annoy his caliers with the constant declaration made by some of the new officials that his time is excessively occupied and that it is with only the greatest difficulty that he can afford to give a few seconds of his time to any individual. Any one to see him with his visitors would think that he was the easiest-going and most thoroughly good natured member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sparks, the new Democratic Land Commissioner, has issued an order forfeiting the bulk of the fraudulent Maxwell Land grant. This will throw over to public entry over 1,500,000 acres. Through fradulent surveys and corrupt official bargaining at Washington this grant was stretched as to include 1,700,000 acres of land. This order of Mr. Sparks cuts down this grant to its original dimensions. If Mr. Sparks could never do anything more in his office beyond striking down this gigantic fraud, he would be entitled to a monument at the hands of his fellow countrymen. This grant has been backed by some of the most powerful, financial and social influences ever known in the history of Washington intrigues. Gen. Sparks would not be able to strike this blow if he were not firmly supported by the Secretary of the Interior. Of course furious appeals will be made to Secretary Lamar to suspend the order, but the Secretary will be found as immovable as a rock. He is thoroughly familiar with the facts in the case and will sustain the Land Commissioner. This order, taken with previous ones, releases over 2,000,000 acres of land, which have been fraudulently claimed by dishonest speculators. K.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Vigorous health is man's finest estate. If weak and nervous, send for circular and free trial package of Pastilles—a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—Quinsy troubled me for twenty years.—Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 24, '83.

—Eight tons of cherries shipped from California to Chicago a few days ago sold at an average of 15 cents per pound. The cost of placing them in Chicago is put at 9 or 10 cents a pound. This leaves the grower a profit of 5 or 6 cents a pound, or $100 a ton.

—The residence of Jefferson Hashman, on McKlmin Creek, a few a few miles from Ellenboro, W. Va., was entered by thieves a few days ago and a large amount of jewelry, clothing, etc., carried off. On Tuesday Rev. James Bowie was arrested and jailed, charged with the crime. The arrest caused great excitement.

—A horrible accident occurred at Connellsville, Pa., which resulted in the death of Mrs. S J. Cox, whose husband is a merchant tailor of that place. The deceased, who was very deaf and nearly seventy years old, was coming home from the store and was caught on a crossing on the Southwest road, an engine and two cars passing over her. Her lower limbs were frightfully mangled and her skull fractured. She only lived an hour after the accident.

—The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has sunk a well 2,700 feet, in the hope of obtaining a gas supply. A small flow of gas was obtained at a depth of 1,100 feet, and at 1,950 feet a vein of rock salt was developed 160 feet in thickness. A few days ago the well began to pour forth a very excellent quality of lubricating oil.

—On Monday night at eight minutes past nine o'clock a watchman at one of the carpet mills at Yonkers, N. Y., discovered two glass jars connected with a burning fuse in a doorway. He siezed the fuse, put out the fire and threw the jars in the ash-pan and gave the alarm. The jars were taken to police station and examined by Messrs. O'Brien and Clarke, the aqueduct contractors, and they say that one jar contained four pounds of dynamite.

—A successful test was made at the Mint on Monday of an invention of Superintendent Snowden, intended to prevent the counterfeiting of coins. Instead of the edges being milled the words "E Pluribus Unum" and teirteen stars were stamped upon the coins by an ingenious machine worked in connection with the dies. The mechanism of the new contrivance is so complicated that it is believed no counterfeiters could duplicate it. Two dozen silver dollars were successfully stamped by the machine.

—Three hundred sharpshooters are in attendance upon the fourth biennial tournament of the Western Shooting League at Indianapolis, which will last all week. William Farrow, present king shot of the United States is there, and teams from New York Chicago, St. Louis, Highland, Bloomington, and Joliet Ill., Monroe, Wis., Davenport, Iowa (the present champions) Dubuque and other places.

—Grast distress threatens the people of the border counties in Southwest Virgina for food. The corn supply, which was their main support, is almost exhausted, and is selling at $2 per bushel; and the wheat crop, now nearly ready for harvest, is so meagre that it will afford but little relief. These are the counties that suffered heavily from drought and scourge last year.

—The fact is made public that a Chicago convict named Lewis Cooley died from self-starvation at the Joliet penitentiary on Thursday. Cooley had been in prison since December last, on a three-year sentence for larceny. He recently showed signs of insanity and was being treated by the prison physician, but persistently refused to partake of food, and slowly starved himself to death. He ws forty-five years old and has a wife in this city.

—Miss Melissa Merriman was engaged to John K. Mowry, and they were to be married next autumn. They intended to go to a picnic together, but at the last moment the young lady was detained. She suggested that her younger sister Mollie should go with Mowry in her place. This was done and the couple did not return. Yesterday Miss Merriman received a telegram from her sister announcing that she and Mowry had been to Pittsburg and been married.

—When Michael Weltern was on his way ts work on Saturing morning, and passing through Tompkins Park, New York city, a Frenchman named Matthew Level threw a quantity of vitriol to his face, burning his eyes, cheeks and nose in a fearful manner. Weltern was removed to the hospital and Level put under arrest and taken to court. The prisoner said that while he was driving a street car, about three years ago, Weltern struck him over the head with a cart rung, producing injuries that the doctors said paralyzed him. For this, Level says, Weltern was never brought to trial. He nursed his revenge and satisfied it this morning. Level was held to await the result of Weltern's injuries.

The little town of Jamestown (W. Va.) was thrown into a furore of excitement yesterday by the accidental shooting of a prominent business man named Jacob Moats. Moats owned a large self-cocking revolver which he wished to dispose of, and handed the weapon to an acquaintance with the remark that is wasn't loaded. Taking him at his word the acquaintance pulled the trigger and to his horror Moats dropped to the ground with a 32-calibre bullet in his breast. Moats at this writing is still living and exonerates his companion from all blame. His death is hourly expected.

—A special from Zacatecas, Mexico, says: Twelve miles from Zacatecas is situated the celebrated Santa Tiburcio de Loveta Grande Mine, the mine that has produced ever since the Spanish conquest, yielding untold millions of silver during that time. Within the past few years it has been newly developed and fitted throughout with the most costly modern machinery. On Friday morning about six o'clock an explosion occurred at the mine. It was plainly heard at Zacatecas. Five hundred cases of giant powder had gone off by some means unknown. Ten persons were killed outright and as many more wounded. The mine and everything near it are a complete wreck. The surface improvements are totally destroyed.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 pounds to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, 1881.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache." Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;
The second made me as well and strong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day.",
My husband was an invalid for 20 years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians "Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET STOUT.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals for building a bridge over Susquehanna river near Garman's mills in Susquehanna township, until **2 o'clock, p. m.,** on

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885,

According to draft and specifications now in possession of the Commissioners. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specification, which can be examined at any time.

The bids are to be for the middle span only, as the abutments and approaches are to be built by the Supervisors of Susquehanna township.

All proposals to be sealed and left at the Commissioners' office on or before the above date.—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON, } Commissioners

Attest:
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.
June 12, 1885.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals until *Tuesday, July 7, 1885, at one o'clock, p. m.,* for furnishing steam heaters for the Jail. All proposals must be sealed and left at the Com'rs' office on or before the above date.—Each proposal must be accompanied by plans and specifications of the proposed work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW,
DAVID HAMILTON, } Commissioners

Attest:
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

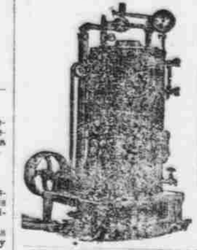
1794. 1883.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c..
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.
☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
—CONSISTING OF—
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SOFAS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States would at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1885-tf.

The GREAT JUMBO ENGINE
—AND—
BOILER COMBINED.



Price $175 upwards
Cheapest rig in the market for driving light machinery. Just the thing for Farmers' use, Ice Cream Dealers, Printing Presses, Thresh'g Machines &c. Manufacturer of all kinds of Machinery & Jobbing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.
H. P. RANKIN,
84, 86 & 88 Irwin Ave.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
May 22, 1885.-1yr.

PATENTS Lenox, Simpson & Co., Wa shington D.C. No pay asked for pat ent not obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide. Describe case.

THE
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.
EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for home, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL
COMBINED, MAKE THIS
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instruction Books and Piano Stools.
Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, free.
The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $[illegible]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JUNE 19, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Sunday will be the longest day.

—For canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—The new Pink Postal card has appeared.

—For choice groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—No locusts in this locality up to this time.

—The foundations of the Altoona hospital are ready for the brick work.

—If you want a nice cheap bird cage, go to Huntley's.

—On Thursday morning a white frost was visible, but it did no damage.

—For fresh vegetables go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Francis O. Friel, Esq., of Loretto, paid our town a visit on Monday last.

—If you want London purple for potato bugs, go to Huntley's.

—Messrs. D. G. Myers & Bro. are having a new floor laid in the office of the Mountain House.

—The Catholic congregation, of Grensburg, are going to to build a new pastoral residence.

—If you want a cheap wagon for your sister or a cheap carriage for your baby, go and buy one at Huntley's.

—Wanted—McDonald, at Loretto, wants 5,000 pounds of good clean wool, for which he will pay the highest price.

—If you want to get strictly pure Paris Green for potato bugs, go to Huntley's.

—Mr. George Porter, of Roanoke, Virginia, is visiting relatives and friends at Lilly's.

—Don't fail ta see Barker's stock of shoes, as they can beat the town in quality, quantity, and low prices.

—A festival for the benefit of the Catholic church at this place, will be held on the 3rd and 4th of July next.

—Just received a lot of first class carriages, which can be bought at a nominal figure, at G. Huntley's.

—The annual commencement at St. Francis college, Loretto, will take place on the 30th inst.

—Mr. Christ Robine, of Lilly's, has added a story to his hotel and adorned it with a Mansard roof.

—Cheap! cheaper!! cheapest!!! at Barker's this week, dress goods at 15, 10 and 8c. per yard, less than half their value.

—The Catholic parsonage at Lilly's is being grained throughout the interior. Mr. Wofe, of Johnstown, is doing the work.

—You can save money by buying at Barker's at any time, but more especially this week, as they are disposing of a lot of goods at low prices.

—LOST.—A shawl, between Johnstown and Martin Mundays, on Saturday. The finder will please leave it at the residence of SQUIRE HARRIS', Fairview.

—General debility, female weakness, loss of physical power, Bright's disease, and nervous diseases are speedily cured by Hunt's Remedy.

—The Indiana County Commissioners have already appointed a person in each election district to look after the burial of soldiers dying in indigent circumstances.

—Bargains at Barker's this week in corsets, at 25c. per pair; gossamers at 80c. All of these goods cost more money, but are sold at this price to close them out.

—Mrs. Charles Kreutner, of Altoona, was terribly burned on Friday last by the explosion of a can of carban oil with which she was kindling the fire.

—I have one Buckeye second hand and one Clipper mowing machine, which I will sell at a bargain. G. Huntley.

—The Hollidaysburg rink was purchased at sheriff's sale, on Monday last, by Alexander M. Lloyd, of Gaysport for $35—the skates, ninety pair, for $9, and the ground on which the rink stood, for $775.

—You can buy a No. 1 Goshen pump, which is the best pump in the market for prices lower than the lowest. Call and price them at G. Huntley's.

—The Indiana county Democrats have nominated John Elder for Jury Commissioner. John R. Wilson and Frank Workheiser, were chosen Representative delegates and R. A. McElhoes, Senatorial delegate.

—A band of Gypsies are encamped about three miles East of town, and the women make daily visits picking up odd quarters telling fortunes.

—Persons wishing to purchase buggies spring or farm wagons, will find just what they need by calling on Mr. Daniel Eberly, at this place, who will sell them at the lowest prices.

—On Tuesday last the Pardon Board at Harrisburg, refused the application of Samuel Reese, of this neighborhood, who is now serving a nine month's sentence for larceny.

—The banns for the marriage of Mr. W. Blair, eldest son of Ex-Sheriff Blair, of this place and Miss Sallie Brown, of Altoona, were published in St. John's Catholic church in Altoona on Sunday last.

—Mr. M. L. Keck, who was formerly a clerk at the Cambria House, in this place, was married at Tyrone an Sunday last to Miss M. M. Sedgwick of Altoona, also a former resident of this place.

—Mr. Caron Lahey, of Lilly's, whose steam saw mill at that place was burned a short time ago, will rebuild the mill at once and will put in new and improved machinery.

—Boralumine a superior wall finish. Better than all kalsomines or whitewash, is cheap and durable, will not crumble or peel off and is good for inside or outside work. All shades at Dr. Zimmerman's drug store.

—If you want Cleveland lime, alabastine, pearl tint kalsomine, or boralumine for white washing, go to Huntley's.

—The town of Lilly's is making considerable progress in the way of improvements. A number of new buildings are being erected and several old ones are being remodeled. The new ones are of a much better character than those heretofore built.

—Mr John L. Jones, of Braddock, a brother-in-law of John H. Brown, Esq., of this place on Thursday last received a warrant for $1,922, back pension, which he has been thirteen years in trying to get. He will receive $12 per month in the future. Mr. Jones will likely congratulate himself upon the recent change in the head, as well as vitality of the Pension department.

—A large stock of trunks and valises, for sale cheap at Huntley's.

—The case of Mrs. E. S. Lytle vs. Edward McGlade, which was on trial last week when we went to press was concluded on Friday last by a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the land described in the writ. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendant's counsel.

—Bargains in cultivators, shovel plows etc. I will sell them at greatly reduced prices. Come quick and purchase before they are all gone, at G. Huntley's.

—An Argument court was held on Monday last for the hearing of the motion for a new trial in the case of Kinports vs. Hipps & Lloyd. Judge Baer, of Somerset, who tried the case, presided, with Associate Judges Flanagan and Masters on the bench. The case was argued, but no decision has been as yet rendered.

—Now is the time to get a bargain. I have one Chieftain Horse Rakes, which I wish to close out, only $20, will buy one at Geo. Huntley's.

—The following is a brief statement of the financial condition of Westmoreland county: Funded debt, $152,422.24; floating debt, $65,422 24; rate of taxation, 5 mills. number of taxables, 25,035; outstanding taxes, $12,000; cash on hand, nothing.

—Judge McClean, of Adams county, recently in grating licenses told the successful applicants that they must remove the screen from their doors, the frosted or painted glass from their windows, and close their bar rooms every night at 10 o'clock.

—We this week publish the announcement of John Ferguson as a candidate for Poor Director. Mr. Ferguson is an old citizen of Blacklick township, and if nominated and elected would perform the duties of the office faithfully.

—During the extreme hot weather people should be careful of what they eat, and also what they wear. By buying their dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at John Owens' store on High street, they will preserve their health and save money.

Mr. J. L. Smith, of the Johnstown Marble and Granite works, was in town on Thursday last putting up a monument over the grave of Mr. John Griffith, deceased, in Lloyd's cemetery. The monument is a fine piece of work, both in design and workmanship.

—At State Line, Erie county on Saturday, as James Lockwood, who was out gunning, stood talking at the gate of his affianced, Miss Lucy Reynolds, Willie Reynolds, brother of the young woman, unobserved, raised the hammer of the gun, left it fall, and Lockwell fell dead. The scene has driven Miss Reynolds wild, and the boy, whose thoughtlessness caused the trouble, is laboring in a frenzy which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

—Louis Anderson, employed at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddocks, was crushed to death Monday morning while at work. A steel smelting pot, weighing about 3,000 pounds, fell upon him, crushing him almost beyond recognition. He was forty-nine years old and leaves a wife and three children.

—A Western Pendsylvania inventor thinks he can build a steamer that can cross the Atlantic in 72 hours, because it will not draw more than one-fifth as much water as a vessel of equal and even less capacity of ordinary make. He argues that two-thirds of the power required to propel the modern steamer is lost in overcoming the resistance offered by the water.

—Sheriff Luther and Deputy Sheriff Blair on Friday last took Andrew Greenwood and John Swartzman, convicted of larceny and Munroe Pringle, convicted of highway robbery to the penitentiary. They also took John Mullen, Jr., convicted along with Munroe Pringle for robbery, to the House of Refuge. The three sent to the penitentiary have each a year to serve.

—John E. Smith, who was a resident of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, when the war broke out enlisted in Co. D., 125th Pa. Vol. and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. He left four little boys, D. Webster, Walker, B. F., and S. Scott Smith, who were entitled under the laws to a pension until they became sixteen years old. This they have been trying to get for some seventeen years, but never succeeded until a few days ago, when the sum amounted to $1,678 to be divided between them.—*Cheerytree Record.*

—The Republicans of this county are just now in a quandary as to who to run for sheriff. To nominate a Cambria Iron Company boss, who will turn the office over to some one else if elected, does not take well with the people, who would prefer knowing who they are voting for, and to find a man with sufficient capital to attempt to purchase an election and willing to allow himself to be used as a cat's-paw for the local managers seems to be at present up-hill work. They, however, have the man selected if they can between now and the day of holding their convention get sufficient taffy worked into him to stand it.

—As this is the year when the triennial assessment is taken, light thrown upon their duties will no doubt be thankfully recieved by assessors. In regard to the occupation tax, there is no authority in law for assessing one clerk at $1,000 and another at $1,500. Nor should one laborer be assessed at $55 and another at $100, or one merchant at $500 and other at $1,000. What the law requires is classification. The Supreme Court recently said on this subject: "The proper result is to be reached by a classification. Physicians, lawyers, merchants, bankers, clergymen, manufacturers and mechanics may be classified and a uniform occupation tax assessed on each class. But it will not do to tax one member of a class $100 and another of the same class $1,000 upon the supposition or even the fact, that one earns more than the other. An occupation tax is peculiar in its character. It is not a tax upon property, but upon the pursuit which a man follows in order to acquire property and support his family. It is tax upon income; that is to say, it reduces a man's income by the precise amount of tax. But it is in no sense an income tax' It will be time enough to assess an income tax when the Legislature authorizes it; at present no such authority exists."

—Few things are more fascinating in their way than a study of the subterranean history of man, whether in caves or in mounds, whether it be to corroborate written history, or to take testimony that anti-dates all writing. President Bartlett, of Dartmouth, contributes an interesting article on this topic to the July number of the *North American Review*. From the men of unknown ages and their works underground, to men grappling with the latest questions of our own day and discussing the parceling out of the earth's surface, is a long step; but in the same number of the REVIEW appears a conversation between David Dudley Field and Henry George, on land and taxation. Another urgent question, which may soon make a very serious issue, the extradition of dynamite criminals, is debated by President Angell, of Michigan University, George Ticknor Curtis, and Justice T. M. Cooley. Dorman B. Eaton, chief of the Civil Service commission, gives his views of the results of that reform. William Clarke shows the futile character of any scheme for British imperial federation, and Thomas W. Knox gives a brief but interesting sketch of the process of European influence in Asia. The other articles are one by Gail Hamilton on Prohibition in practice, and one by Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst on the decline of Christianity. These with the batch of free-hand comments, make up a number of unusual interest. If the allotted age of man were sufficient for a magazine, we might have to part here with an old friend; for the REVIEW has just completed its seventieth year. But outwardly it renews its youth with a new cover, and inwardly it seems more vigorous than ever.

Fourth of July at the Seashore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have arranged to run a select excursion to the seashore on Thursday, July 2d. The train will leave Pittsburg in the morning, arriving at Philadelphia in evening. Excursionists will spend the night in Philadelphia, and continue their trip on any of the many trains running to the seaside on the 3d. This will give ample time to secure hotel accommodations in advance of the host of excursionists to these points on the 4th. Both Cape May and Atlantic City will offer special attractions on the Glorious Fourth, and those who take advantage of the occasion will enjoy an unusual treat. The tickets are exceedingly cheap, and are good for ten days. The rates will be announced in next issue..

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

Our cave party divided nearly equally at the station—or "Cave City"—as it is called—one portion returning North—the other with us going South. We dined at the somewhat celebrated Bowling Green, and a short distance further on came to Murphis Junction, leaving us to the left for the Mississippi.

I took occasion to observe in the whole country through which we passed two things unusual in the North, indicating the lack of progress in the South generally.

The country houses (and town houses too, for that matter,) are nearly all cellarless. They stand a little raised from the earth and supported upon piles.

Another peculiarity in the buildings is that the chimneys are all outside the house, and this is true of the finest buildings recently erected; and, to the eye it appears uncertain whether the house or the chimney was built first.

In passing through Tennessee the indications of improvement are more striking than in that portion of Kentucky, which we had just left.

After entering Tennessee our route was over the Grand Plateau, known as "The Ridge," an elevated table land some 1,000 feet above the valley of the Cumberland. In the afternoon we reached the Cumberland River and had our tea at the Maxwell House, in Nashville, the same afternoon, remaining there till morning.

On the Northern bank of the Cumberland, nearly opposite Nashville, we passed the most beautiful cemetery I had ever seen. The tombstones and monuments had all the symmetry of a flower garden, laid out by the hand of the most skillful landscape gardener.

Nashville is a beautiful city, situate on the south bank of the Cumberland—and has a remarkably clean and healthy appearance. The state and public buildings are located on a beautiful elevation. The capitol is one of the finest buildings in the United States. eNashvill's population is some 50,000.

Regretting that want of time prevented a visit to the Hermitage, the home of Jackson; and that the day (Sunday) prevented a call upon Mr. James K. Polk, we retired at an early hour.

The surroundings and accommodations of the Maxwell House are all that could be desired. And I may here say that the hotels in the Southern cities, as far as my experience went are fully equal to those in the North in the convenience and care of guests—and more than equal in bills.

As we traveled from Nashville the distinctive Southern character became more marked. The cottten took the place of the corn region and the soil seemed warmer, and the face of the country flatter. The half of the field hands we saw in passing were colored women, who were plowing, &c., with the most miserable horses and mules, which abound in that country.

We passed into Alabama before midday of Monday, and dined at a queer, fanciful looking house kept by Mrs. Thomas Polk, who seemed to brag on the name. Her husband had been a general or defaulter or something unusual. Here we got the first ripe strawberries, and a nice French soup, &c. This was on the 13th of April.

This was in the town of Decatur, on the Tennessee River, which is here a large stream.

From this point we passed through a low, uninteresting country until we passed Cullman, the county seat of county of same name. The track for all of this distance was almost without a curve; and the forest upon either side consisted of a uniform growth of pine, similar in appearance to our Northern Yellow pine, but of small size. And the earth so far as the eye could reach was covered with water to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches. This water appeared perfectly clear.

After passing Cullman the country became more rugged and mountainous. We crossed the Milbery River, Black Warrior, and other streams and passed narrow ravines, until we came to Blount's Springs, a celebrated watering place. The same afternoon, we passed the growing, manufacturing city of Birmingham. The wonderful growth of this iron city is without parallel, and it bids fair to rival Pittsburg in the future.

The same night we reached Montgomery city, the State capital of Alabama, where we rested for the night. TRAVELER.

—BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for July has a timely article on China, accompanied by some capital illustrations. It is an important subject when France and China have so recently been engaged in a bloody ssruggle, and should be read by all. Then follows that popular story called "Lewey and I; or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thomes, author of "The Belle of Australia," and "On Land and Sea," which have had a large sale all over the country. Following the principal story come short and pleasant tales, poetry, wit and humor, puzzle page, ladies' department, engravings, and all that goes to make a magazine popular and readable. BALLOU'S is cheap and good. In it one can always find something to be interested in, and much instruction is given on every page. Price, 15 cents per copy, or $1.50 per year. Address, Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

—C. F. Hager, Surgeon Dentist, of Johnstown, will be at the Mountain House on the second Friday and Saturday of each month, where he will be prepared to do all work pertaining to his profession. [n24-2m.

—The administrator of Simon P. O. Neil, son of Mr. Peter O'Neil, of Munster township, who was killed in a railroad accident at Chicago several years ago, recently in a suit brought against the railroad company recovered a judgment of $2.000, which will be paid to his nearest relatives.

—Evan Hughes, an employe of the Cambria Iron Company's foundry at Johnstown, while working at a crane used for hoisting castings, on Friday last got his shirt sleeve caught in the cog wheel and before the machinery could be stopped his arm was drawn in and the flesh terribly lacerated. He will be unable to work for some time.

—The economy in using natural gas is something surprising. The saving in puddling furnaces in Pittsburg shows about 5½ per cent. greater weight of iron from gas than from coal. The cost of gas per ton of finished bars lies between $1 and $1.27, and it is found that on the whole the saving that results from the use of natural gas as a substitute fof coal is 12 per cent. The manufactured iron from this new fuel is said to be of better quality owing to the superior purity of natural gas over coal. Natural gas seems to be becoming king.

Youth and Age.

The time for action is in our youth. It is then that we gather in the grapes. With freckled faces, sunburnt hands and bare feet we wander from vine to vine, from trellis to trellis in the very exuberance of childish glee and spirits. In age we quietly sit in the shade, and while the hours away in conversation with our friends while we sip the wine, which is the better for the long years which have pa-sed since the vintage. In youth we should learn wisdom. It is then we should sow the seeds which are to bear fruit for the future. We should be taught that Peruna is the greatest medicine ever discovered, and that it has worked some wonderful cures. There is a book which can be procured at the drug stores, which tells you all about this medicine. It is entitled the "Ills of Life." Ask for it, and read it through, and then buy Peruna and you will never regret it. Send to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a book on the "Ills of Life," gratis.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the week ending Wednesday, June 17, 1885:

George F. Yinger to Francis O. Friel, for 3 lots in Loretto borough; consideration, $570.

M. F. McDonald et al. to Annie Litzinger, for lot in Loretto borough; consideration, $122 78.

Bernard Litzinger et al. to Elmira B. McDonald, for lot in Loretto borough; consideration, $140.

John A. Kenyedy to Clara Davis, for two lots in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $175.

Cambria Iron Company to John Fritz, for lot in Johnstown and Conemaugh boroughs; consideration, $300.

James N. McGuire, to Wm. H. Fox, for 48 acres and 84 perches in Gallitzin township; consideration, $600.

M. F. McDonald et al. to Francis O. Friel, for lot in Loretto borough; consideration, $100.

Wm. J. Burk et ux. to Clearfield township school district, for lot in Clearfield township; consideration, $20.

Sarah Elizabeth Weigard et al. to Jonathan Horner, for lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $200.

Edward L. Edwards to Lewis L. Edwards, for 6 acres in Blacklick township, consideration, $100.

Louise Jones to Cresson Springs, for lot and building at Cresson; consideration, $100.

Joseph A. Gray to Thomas Byrne, Jr. for 57 acres and 123 perches in Susquehanna township; conseration, $150.

M. F. McDonald et al. to the Academy of St. Francis, for 3 acres and 127 perches in Loretto borough; consideration, $265.

Thomas A. George to Mrs. Dorethea Leap, for 5 acres in Portage township; consideration, $27.50.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. Q. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announces that

The Thirty-first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held in the Opera House, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 7th, 8th, and 9th.

The programme has been carefully prepared by the Executive Committee, and all arrangements for a successful meeting have been completed.

Orders for excursion tickets on the several railroads can be procured by addressing J. F. Sickel, Germantown, Pa., not later than July 3d.

Hotels and boarding houses will make the usual reduction in rates to members of the Association.

An excursion to Gettysburg has been arranged on Friday, July 10th. Fare for the round trip will not exceed one dollar and twenty five cents.

An excurgion has also been arranged to Fortress Monroe, Richmond and Washington, returning to Harrisburg within ten days. The excursion party will go from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe 118 miles, by steamer. The round trip ticket will cost nine dollars.

—On Tuesday at Brookfield, O., three miles from Sharon, Henry Struble, while engaged in putting a new roof on the dwelling house of Peter Smith, fell from the housetop to the ground and was instantly killed.

—An insect is playing havoc with the onion crop in sections of New York. It is said that this pest mows down the onion stalks as neatly as though done with a knife, large areas being destoyed in a few hours.

—Letters received in Washington from Monrovia announce the re election of Hilary R. Johnson as president of Liberia, at the biennial election held on May 5th. Mr. Johnson is the first native Liberian elected president of the republic. His opponent was Rev. E. W. Blyden, D. D.

—H. E. F. Kauffman, agent of the Harrisburg *Call*, was cowhided effectually on the public streets of York on Tuesday by Colonel Harrison Welsh for publising in the *Call* that Colonel Welsh's daughter Ida had eloped and married against her parents' wishes. The statement was wholly incorrect. Kauffman was severely chastised.

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Dailey, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with asthma and bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 lbs in a few months.

Free trial bottles of this certain cure of all throat and lung diseases at E. James' Corner Drug Store. Large Bottles $1.00.

—Timothy W. Collins, nineteen years old, was fatally shot by Francis J. Rorke, thirty-nine years old, on North street, Boston, on Tuesday night. Collins was standing on the sidewalk in front of Rorke's house talking with a girl in the employ of Rorke's mother, when Rorke ordered him away. Collins did not leave, but attempted to follow the girl into the house, when Rorke drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through the left breast above the heart.

Chills and Fever, Malaria.

'The undersigned has no hesitation in asserting that the judicious use of Simmons Liver Regulator as a preventive and tonic to the system will secure immunity from the weakness and dangerous effects of malaria and will effect a cure of chills and fever and all malaria. H. H. JONES, Ed. Macon, Ga., "Telegraph."

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of Simmons Liver Regulator.

What Ails You?

Unless the food is properly prepared in the stomach it becomes corrupt and poisons the system it is intended to nourish. Dyspepsia and its accompaniments are bad breath, headache, constipation, piles, biliousness and depression of spirits. Sufferers with dyspepsia experience a rapid and permanent cure by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. It is purely vegetable and pleasant to the taste. A half tablespoonful of the Regulator, taken after eating, ensures good digestion.

A Bottle

of Curtis' Carmelite Cordial should occupy the handy corner of every traveler's satchel. No prudent person will think of undertaking a journey involving changes of climate, diet and water, without first procuring a bottle. It never fails! It never disappoints Money refunded in every case when a single bottle, as directed, fails to cure any case of cholera, dysentery, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, cramps, pains in the bowels, or any intestinal irritation. Sold by all dealers.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia Agents.

—Over five and a half million bushels of coal were sent out last week by the coal men along the Monongahela.

THE USE of Iodoform or mercurials in the treatment of catarrh—whether in the form of suppositories or ointments—should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of chronic and acute cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents; of druggists.

FITS.—All fits stopped free of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

List of Jurors.

The following is the list of Grand and Traverse jurors drawn on Monday last, to serve at September term:

GRAND JURORS.

Burns John, laborer, Millville borough, 1st W.
Blough D. D., clerk, Johnstown, 6th ward.
Boyle John, laborer, Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.
Coulow Joseph, laborer, Conemaugh Bor, 2nd W.
Clark John H., inn keeper, Washington twp.
Davis Howard farmer, Jackson township.
Harris W. W., farmer, Jackson twp.
Hines Jno. A., farmer, Blacklick twp.
Hoover Thomas, farmer, Cambria twp.
Mahaney Chas., farmer, Washington twp.
McGough Peter, justice of peace, Portage twp.
Oscar John, inn keeper, Washington twp.
O'Neal John, miner, Cambria bor., 1st W.
Pringle Jos. W., farmer, Croyle twp.
Rhoads Peter, farmer, East Taylor.
Rodgers James, shoemaker, Richland twp.
Shattaugh John, undertaker, Washington twp.
Sweetzer Geo. J., brewer, Washington twp.
Shank L. W., carpenter, John-town, 7th W.
Varner Jos., farmer, Croyle twp.
Will Thos., farmer, Gallitzen twp.
Wonders J. W., agent, Johnstown, 1st W.
Wees Lev., farmer, Croyle twp.
Williams J. J., rag-dealer, Johnstown, 2nd W.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Samuel H., laborer, Taylor.
Adams William E., merchant, Woodvale.
Boyler Felix, shoemaker, Con. Bor. 2nd W.
Berkebile Newton, laborer, Johnstown, 6th W.
Bradley John C., farmer, Carroll Twp.
Bender Henry, farmer, Carroll twp.
Bearer Lewis J., farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Braken Michael, laborer, Gallitzin.
Connelly Patrick, merchant, Millville.
Clark John B., merchant, Woodvale bor.
Copeland R. W., clerk, Johnstown, 1st W.
Cronin John J., clerk, Conemaugh, 1st W.
Davis Thomas R., farmer, Carroll twp.
Davis Richard D., farmer, Cambria.
Englebaugh Geo. H., laborer, Grubtown bor.
Edwards David, shoemaker, Johnstown, 5th W.
Eldridge Abram, merchant, Johnstown, 2nd W.
Fouse W. S., butcher, Johnstown, 6th W.
Fanning John, engineer, Franklin bor.
Gray Jas. A., lumberman, Carrolltown bor.
Hildebrand David, farmer, East Taylor.
Hipsh Joseph, farmer, Chest township.
Hammond Adam, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Humphrey C. B., engineer, East Conemaugh.
Kelly Thomas, blacksmith, Cambria bor. 2nd W.
Kelly John W., blacksmith, Upper Yoder twp.
Kimple Christ, merchant, Johnstown, 3rd W.
Kingston Thomas, painter, Johnstown, 4th W.
Luther Chas., merchant, Con. 1st ward.
Middlecoff C. E., teamster, Con. bor 1st W.
Wilter Henry, farmer, Upper Yoder twp.
Miller George, clerk, Conemaugh bor. 1st W.
Mullen John, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Werts David E. gentleman, Johnstown, 6th W.
Miller Geo. A., carpenter, Gallitzen.
McConnell Thomas, engineer, Woodvale.
O'Harra Frank C., farmer, Munster twp.
Parrish Francis J., teacher, Gallitzen bor.
Price J. W., foreman Millville bor.
Parrish E. O., grocer, Ebensburg.
Riblett Jerry F., farmer, Taylor.
Sanker Lewis, laborer, Gallitzen.
Stoner John Jr., merchant, Con. bor. 1st W.
Michael Sweeney, Teacher, Con. Bor, 1st W.
Stephens Thomas J., jeweler, Gallitzen.
Vaughn Samuel, boss, Coopersdale bor.
Weakland Luke, laborer, Cambria twp.
Weakland Simon A., farmer, Susquehanna twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Boslet Albert, farmer, Carroll twp.
Bracken J. F., roller, Woodvale bor.
Brookbank Andrew, farmer, Summer hill.
Burgoon Frank, justice of peace, Portage.
Benford John H., carpenter, Johnstown, 7th W.
Bearer John A., farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Bryne Henry, coal merchant, Ebg. East W.
Bantley Gatlieb, insurance ag't, Johnstown, 7th W.
Brown Peter, blacksmith, Con. bor. 2nd ward.
Craig Isaac, grocer, East Con.
Cuthbert Wm., engineer, Con. bor. 2nd W.
Custer Martin, merchant, Franklin borough.
Conrad John, merchant, Lilly's borough.
Dillon Patrick, farmer, Elder twp.
Douglas Wash, farmer, Clearfield.
Dimond Chas A., merchant, Croyle twp.
Dunmyer Gabriel, farmer, Adams twp.
Fritz Daniel, Farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Farren Michael, farmer, Cambria twp.
Fronheiser Ed., merchant, Johnstown, 2nd W.
George Rob L., merchant, Lilly's bor.
German Henry, sawyer, Ebg. East W.
Homer J. C., farmer, Stony Creek twp.
Hartsler, U. B. merchan, Johnstown, 8th W.
Hughes Thomas, farmer, Munster twp.
Holstein Chas., merchant, Johnstown, 6th W.
Hoppis Henry, farmer, Bart t-p.
Hoover John C., painter, Prospect bor.
Hirsh Simon, farmer, Barr township.
Hay James, merchant, Tunnel Hill.
Long John L., carpenter, Croyle twp.
Lysaght John, inn keeper, Con. bor. 2nd W.
Masters George, clerk, Coopersdale bor.
McDermott John C., farmer, Clearfield.
McFeaters J. C., teacher, Johnstown, 7th W.
Oldham Shannon O., laborer, Johnstown, 7th W.
Plummer Samuel, farmer, Croyle twp.
Robins Christ, inn keeper, Lilly's bor.
Rubrits Peter, mason, Franklin bor.
Richardson Wm., laborer, Ebg. West W.
Sprayer Samuel, carpenter, Stony Creek twp.
Shiffler G. W., merchant, Tunnel Hill.
Suppes Conrad farmer, Upper Yoder twp.
Thomas John, merchant, Johnstown, 3rd W.
Unversaught Geo., merchant, Johnstown, 3rd W.
Varner Jacob C., farmer, Richland twp.
Widman John, merchant, Con. bor. 1st W.
Young Jos M., grocer, Con. bor, 2nd W.

HYMENEAL.

LEONARD—ZERN.—Married, on Thursday, June 11th, 1885, at the United Brethern church, in Altoona, by the Rev. M. O. Lane, Mr. George K. Leonard, of Lancaster, Pa., to Miss Tillie Zern, of Carrolltown.

BYRNE—MCBRARITY. — Married, on Tuesday, June 16th, 1885, at the Catholic church at Gallitzen, by the Rev. Father Boyle, Mr. Richard Byrne to Miss Mary McBrarity, both of Tunnel Hill.

COLE—SANDERS.—Married, on Tuesday, June 16th, 1885, at the Catholic church in Ebensburg, by the Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. Peter Cole to Miss Margaret Sanders.

BENDER—CALLAHAN.—Married, at St. Rose's Catholic church at Lilly's, on Thursday, June 4th, 1885, by Rev. Father Brown, Mr. Herman Bender to Miss Ella Callahan, both of Washington township.

OBITUARY.

HAMILTON.—Died, in Johnstown, South Side, on Thursday, June 11, 1885, John Hamilton, aged 71 years, 1 month and 20 days.

The deceased was one of Johnstown's oldest citizens, having lived in that place since he was about three years of age. On the 7th of April, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Dougherty, of Loretto, who survives her husband. He was in charge of the carpenters, who put up the original building of the Cambria Iron Company, and was in their employ for a period of thirty years. He was a brother of Mr. David Hamilton, one of the present board of County Commissioners

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, June 11, 1885.

Flour, choice family	$5 00 to 6 40
Wheat, white	1 00
Rye	75
Corn	70
Oats	50
Clover seed	7 00
Timothy seed	2 50
Flax seed	1 50
Beans	2 00
Potatoes	50
Butter, lb	15
Lard, lb	12
Eggs, per doz	12
Onions, per bu	50
Hay, per ton	12 00

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1885.

POTATOES—Irish, 50@70c per bushel; on track 55@50c. Jersey Sweets, $5 00 @ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 55@70c per pair; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; live geese, 75c@$1 00 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 10@17c per pound; turkeys, 17@18c; geese, 10@12.

RAGS—1¾@2c for country mixed cotton; ½@¾c for all wool.

SEEDS—Small clover seed $4 75@6 00; large, $ 25@6 50; timothy seed, 1 80@1 85; orchard grass, 1 60; blue grass, 1 60@1 80.

EGGS—Fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio eggs, @12 15c per dozen.

APPLES—2 25@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and 2 75@3 00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 28@29c; do. other brands, 25@27c; choice creamery, 23@22c; choice dairy, 22@23c; choice country, 20@18c; common grades, 16@ 8c; low grades, 5@6c.

MILL FEED—Bran, 17 50@18 00; middlings, $17 @18 00 for brown and 20 00@19 00 for white; chopped feed, 16 00@20 00; chopped corn, 18 00@19 00.

HAY—No 1 timothy baled, $18@18 50 for tight; 17 50@18 00 for loose pressed; from country wagon, 17 00@20 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $ 50@9 50; upland, 12 50@12 00.

GRAIN—Wheat, 1 08@1 10 per bushel; corn, 58@ 59; oats, 42@43c; rye, 80@82.

FLOUR—$5 50@5 75 per bbl., according to quality.

ONIONS—$4 00@4 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 11@10½c; bacon, 9c; shoulders, 6½c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, May 6, 1885

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN FERGUSON,

Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has bought the following personal property and left the same with Samuel Noel, in Munster township, during my pleasure to wit: One bay horse, one cultivator, two sets of harness, one hay rake, one threshing machine, one harrow, one saddle and bridle, one windmill, one cooking stove and one spring wagon. All persons are hereby notified not to interfere or meddle with the same. WILLIAN CARNEY,

Munster twp., June 17, 1885. 3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(*From the Indianapolis Times.*)

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proofreader of "The Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, *Rondout, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved and induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result.—In all, I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and als desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and also thanking you for prolonging my life, I am

HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.—Your druggist has it; if not, send One Dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a preventive and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and

PURE DRINKING WATER.

The importance of having pure drinking water is such that every care should be taken to secure good water supply, and then keep it pure. Impurities are either animal, vegetable or mineral. Where the organic matters are animal, they tend to become putrescent, when into the system they produce fever or other disorder. When the matter is introduced in smaller quantities, it undergoes decomposition more or less rapidly, according to the condition of the air or temperature. In such cases no smell or taste may be perceptible. The constant use of such water sometimes causes disease even where the quantity is small. Some persons seem more susceptible than others, and their own systems either cause or accelerate changes which had not been noticeable before. Vegetable impurities also tend to decomposition under favoring conditions. These disorder the system, or cause malaria or other special forms of disease. Mineral impurities are owing to the suspension or solution of mineral particles in the water. Some of these as sulphur or iron, give taste to water, but do not injure it unless present in too large quantities. Others, as lead, may, in small quantities, seriously affect the human system. Others, as lime, are chiefly injurious by producing too great hardness of water. The taste of water, fresh from the well, is not by any means a perfect guide as to its purity. If it has much organic matter in it which is already undergoing decomposition, there may be taste and odor, or its organic impurities may have been so far destroyed as to yield no unpleasant taste or odor, and yet there may remain some dangerous contamination. Its being an agreeable drinking water to those accustomed to its use, does not prove its purity.

Water, as it comes from the clouds and is strained through the ground, is so nearly pure that it is generally good, except where wells and springs are in someway fouled by nearness to houses or pits of decayable material.

Wells and springs must be most carefully protected from any possible defilement. To this end, it must be remembered that it is not safe to place any well within one hundred feet of any cesspool, privy, cow or pig-pen, or other deposit of foul matter. Sometimes, without knowledge of where these have been before, wells are dug in too close proximity. The well should be carefully stoned or bricked, and for at least four feet from the top the bricks should be laid in cement, and come up higher than the surrounding ground. The soil should not be rich just above the well. The cover of the well and its pump should be such as not to admit any foul matter. People are too often careless in rinsing vessels about a well. Even a cistern may be defiled by the soil or sniffings about it, and wells often are. The cistern may have crevices, or may have something fall into it or may have its water become dead by long standing. The well may have its surrounding soil so saturated with decaying material as finally to become unable to oxidize it. Some new crack or underground rill may let into it foul liquid from sources that have never reached it before, and which are especially liable to reach it in dry weather. The same may, more or less, happen to springs. Therefore, it is not enough to say that a water supply has been good, as it may have suddenly become bad from causes not visible. Where, because of sickness or for other reasons, there is suspicion as to the purity of the water, resort should be had to some simple tests, or at once to chemical or biological examination.

HOW TO MAKE COFFEE.—"It is one of the easiest things in the world to make a good cup of coffee," said Miss Carson in her lecture yesterday afternoon, "and it can easily be accomplished by applying a little common sense. If you put boiling water on coffee, and do not let it boil" she continued, "you have all the good qualities preserved. One reason why dyspeptics cannot drink coffee is because it is boiled. The style of coffee pot is just a matter of fancy. I have made as good coffee in an old tomato can as I have ever supped from a cup filled from the finest French coffee urn. We should take lessons in this matter from the Turks and Arabians, who grind their coffee to a fine powder.

"When the coffee is ground as fine as possible, put it in a bag of unbleached muslin, which should be tied tight enough to prevent the escape of the grounds. If you use a cup of unground coffee, you can make over a quart of strong, black coffee. In making coffee many people sacrifice flavor for strength. Bitterness comes from boiling. When boiling water is placed on the bag of ground coffee, it should stand at least three minutes before serving. Remember, the longer it stands the stronger it becomes. Be careful not to allow the watered coffee to boil.

"A favorite mixture of coffee," said Miss Carson, in answer to a lady in the audience, "is Mocha and Java, in the proportion of two parts of the latter, which is cheaper, to one of the former."
—*Philad'a News.*

WHEN a new milch cow has her calf taken from her she will often hold up her milk, ostensible for the purpose of saving it for her offspring. It will require patience and kindness to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the animal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked, her attention will be diverted so that she will yield without thinking of her calf. It is important to milk clean from the first, as retention of milk in the udder injures it and tends to decrease the yield.

Wanted.

The worst case in Cambria county of erofula, erysipelas, tetter or blood disease of any nature, inherited or acquired, to purchase one bottle of McDonald's great blood purifier or sarsaparillian alternative, use as directed and if not benefitted many times the value of its cost, your money will be returned. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia agents. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg. [5-9.-1y.*]

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

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1885. 1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for those glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting, and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and inserting the supplemental "Declaration" in Weare on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the political service, the opening up of the books, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with careful and discriminating comment and Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will present a more interesting field for editorial.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while itsmarket reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its allied representatives, and hasten the consolidation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with a religising—the people, by postcards for a majority of the American people, and in a few months will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Stomach.

If your Druggist is out of our pamphlets on the "Ills of Life," or if you are laboring under a disease not mentioned in it or in these advertisements, address the proprietors, S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. (No. 4.)

MANALIN positively cures Constipation, Piles and Diarrhœa. Sold by all druggists. One dollar per bottle; six for five dollars.

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DR. R. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Alcohol or Tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

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In the heart of the great wheat, corn and stock growing section of the State

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The Real Estate Reporter, describing the country and lands for sale, sent free.
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CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will give Express and P. O. address to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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THE AGE OF THE WORLD.

History is far from decisive as to the age of the world. From viewing the phenomena of nature and considering the general laws by which they are regulated, no conclusion or even plausible inference as to the precise period when the world began to exist, can be reached. With respect to the period of time at which the Deity executed his several works of creation, mankind have received no particular information. The sacred scriptures do not set forth or fix the era of creation with anything like precision. Critics disagree as to the meaning of the word "day" in the Mosaic account of the creation, some understanding it to be a period of twenty-four hours, while others believe it to mean an indefinite length of time, and the date of the completion of the work varies in different versions of the Bible. As inferred from the scriptures, there is the greatest uncertainty as to the age of the world. Kennedy, in his Scripture Chronology, says that three hundred different opinions, founded on the Bible, may be collected as to the length of time that elapsed between the creation of the world and the birth of our Saviour. Desvignoles, in his Chronology of Sacred History, states that he has collected upwards of two hundred calculations, of which the longest makes the time from the creation to the birth of Christ 6,984 years, and the shortest 3,483 years. Even the date of the Deluge varies according to different systems of chronology from 3,246 years to 2,104 years. The Hebrew version of the Bible fixes the creation of the world 3,944 years before the birth of Christ, while the Samaratin Bible makes it 4,305 years, and the Greek translation 3,270 years before that era. Pegron, with the help of the Septugin, extended it to 5,872 years. The Chinese represents the world as some hundreds of thousands of years old, and the astronomical records of the Chaldeans carries back the origin of society for a space of 473,000 years.

CHANGE THE FOOD.—Confining any kind of stock whatever, whether poultry or animals, to one particular kind of food, is not only a very careless system of management, but it is sure to be a very unprofitable one. Keep a flock of fowls, especially the Brahmas or Cochins, supplied with corn regularly and they will soon cease to lay. They will lay on fat, will grow heavy and sluggish, but the production of eggs will gradually lessen until not a one can be found. This is caused by an undue accumulation of fat or adipose matter in the ovaries or egg sacks, and effectually prevents the formation of eggs. While other grains, such as oats, wheat, buckwheat and other foods are not quite so bad, yet no one kind of grain should be fed to the entire exclusion of other kinds of food. Give them a change of food as often as it can be conveniently done, if you wish to secure plenty of eggs, as well as to keep your fowls in good growing condition. Over-fat fowls are apt to contract disease much more quickly than those in only a thriving condition, while they almost inpariably succumb to the attack when diseases overtake them. The mortality among over-fed specimens is far greater than among those which always have a keen appetite for their meals and meals for their appetites. It requires but little experience to fully demonstrate this.

There is but one line of policy to be pursued in keeping fowls either for profit or as poultry upon the farm. This is to make judicious cullings of the flock. This is best done in the fall and early winter. If your birds are kept for sale, of course it is only first-class fowls that bring first-class prices. By an occasional weeding out of the poorest, even if quite a diminution of the number retained is the result, it is better than to breed and feed inferior fowls. By adopting such a course improvement begins, and by following in that line will be kept up.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs **Heart Pains.**

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, cholic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic case unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles, ants.

Druggists

as a rule are extremely jealous and careful of the honor of their profession, and are loth to praise a medicine which they do not from personal knowledge know to be a meritorious article. They all agree, however, that for exactness of dose, easiness to take, and effectiveness as a worm destroyer, McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders are the best and most desirable vermifuge in their stock, and do not hesitate to recommend them.

Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
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A. CROWNOVER Sanlsbury, Pa., writes: "J. A. McDonald, *Dear Sir:*—Your Liver Pills are giving good satisfaction here and there is quite a demand springing up for them. Please send me three dozen boxes at once, as I am out and some of my customers won't have any other."

Comment needless. Dissatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James.
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HUNDREDS WRITE they owe their life and present good health to Acker's English Remedy for consumption, coughs, colds, &c. Sold by E. James.

DOGS AS SHEEP PROTECTORS.

In many portions of this country it seems to be impossible to render the keeping of sheep profitable on account of the ravages of the dogs. Land is cheap and both wool and mutton high, but the losses by the dogs and the expense of protecting sheep from them consumes all the profits. In various parts of South America dogs are relied on to protect sheep, not only from the attacks of wild beasts but from the worthless dogs that range over the country. Darwin states that the shepherd dogs kept there are as much attached to the sheep as most dogs are to their masters. They are brought up with flocks and have no other companionship. The puppies are taught to suckle ewes, and are adopted by them.

A California sheep-raiser states that a similar course is adopted in Germany, with best results. In a communication he says: "There, in general, the shepherd stays with his sheep all the time, day and night, and he has according to the number of his flock, one or more dogs, a kind I never saw before nor have seen anywhere else. It resembles in size the Newfoundland, but its hair is bushy, long and partly curled. This breed of dogs are never allowed, even while puppies, to see anything but members of the herd. It is astonishing how these dogs and sheep fraternize with each other. The sheep look in real or imaginary danger more for the dogs than for the shepherd, and always run to and not from the dogs.

"If Americans wish to protect their sheep from strange dogs, they must adopt the German system, bring young shepherd dogs from their puppyhood into the company of sheep, educate both to live, eat, and run together, and they soon will find out their true relationship to each other, for sheep will look upon a dog as a natural protector, which attitude and confidence he will proudly repay by untiring friendship and watchfulness."—*Journal of Agriculture.*

PAPER BEDCLOTHES.—A paper making firm in New Jersey has for some time been turning out counterpanes and pillows of paper. No. 1 manilla paper is used, two large sheets being held together at intervals of three or four inches; the twine is gummed so as to hold the sheets firmly together where it lies. A hem is placed on the counterpane to keep it from tearing.; the safety edge is composed of twine. Ornamental designs are stamped in the outer surface of the coverings and the cases, giving them a neat attradtive appearance.

When the counterpanes and pillow cases become wrinkled from use they can be safely smoothed out with a flat-iron.

The counterpanes can be left on the bed when it is occupied, and in cold weather will be found a warm covering, paper preventing the escape of heat. The new paper bed-clothing is seventy-five cents per set, and will probably become very popular.

SMOKING AMONG THE PURITANS.—The early settlers of Plymouth Colony were greatly addicted to smoking, which practice subsequently became so common that the weed was smoked in church during service. This custom, it seems, soon caused considerable annoyance, as the exercises were greatly disturbed by the clicking of flints and steel to light their pipes, and clouds of smoke in the church. Hence, in 1660 the colony passed this law: "It is enacted that any persons that shall be found smoking on the Lord's day, going to or coming from meetings, within two miles of the meeting house, shall pay twelve-pence for every such fault." Under this law were fined Richard Berry, Jedediah Lombard, Benjamin Lombard and James Maker, for smoking tobacco at the end of the Yarmouth meeting house on the Lord's day.

THE eight hour bill which has passed finally in the House punishes by fine an employer who compels his employes to labor more than eight hours a day. Such legislation does no good and only provokes contention. The Legislature might as well provide that three pecks shall make a bushel. The reduced bushel would sell in the market for three-fourth of the value of the four-peck bushel. The shortened day's labor will sell for less than the ten-hour or twelve-hour labor. And what can be done in cases where there is no compulsion? The hours of labor are necessarily a matter of agreement between the persons who hire it and the persons who are hired. It is nobody's business but their own.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THERE is a way to enrich our lands; that is by plowing often and raising clover, and all of us can keep more stock and make more manure if we will only try. We can increase our forage crops each year by a little calculation beforhand.—*N. Y Herald.*

IN relation to the ventilating of bedrooms, Horace Mann used to say that, since the atmosphere was forty miles deep all around the globe, it was a useless economy to breath it more than once.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE four greatest and most desirable properties of a successful medicine are perfectly combined in McDonald's Blood Purifier or Sarsaparillian Alterative. In malassimilation of food and dyspepsia its effects are speedy and happy. For disfiguring humors of scrofula and tetter, the loathsome sores of venereal diseases, the burning tortures of erysipelas, no other medicine can possibly equal it. As a spring medicine, perfect blood purifier, efficient and safe diuretic and aperient, it meets with gratifying favor from the medical profession and the people.

Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Oh! Oh!

This howling, jumping, raging toothache! I would give anything for relief. Well; it won't cost you much. 15 cents will get you a bottle of the Great Zingari Toothache Drops. Guaranteed. For toothache and neuralgia the Great Zingari have no equal. Keep them in the house, they may save you hours of agony. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

That

feeling of mental dullness, that troublesome bilious headache, fastidiousness as to food and weary aching pain in the small of the back can all be gotten rid of by using one box of McDonald's Improved Liver Pills.

Dissatisfied buyers can have their money refunded. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, "Agents." [5-9,-1y.*]

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THE CAMPAIGN TOKEN OF 1840.
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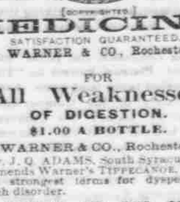
MALARIA



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There is never any wisdom in going to extremes. The "happy mean" is always the best. Forcing the feeding is costly, and a larger quantity of food crowded into an animal than can be healthfully assimilated and turned into flesh is a useless waste just as much as the too slowly matured animal is. In rearing pigs, then, it is advisable to have a system, and arrange the methods of keeping them to suit it. For instance, no pigs should be fed over winter but the breeding stock. The brood sows should have pigs in March or earlier, and these pigs reasonably well fed should weigh 250 or 300 pounds by December. It is plain to every expert pork grower that these suggestions imply a good deal more than appears at first sight. To have pigs so early suitable pens, properly watered, must be provided, and this is a point that requires a good deal of consideration and preparation, and to feed pigs reasonable well is a matter upon which a volume might well be written. But a few suggestions on this point should be made just here. More pigs are hurt and more pork is wasted by unreasonable feeding in both directions than in any other way. Overfeeding produces disease, which puts back the pigs and wastes both time and food. Spare feeding merely prevents full growth and loses time. What is needed is full feeding of perfectly wholesome and appropriate food. This means a varied diet of green herbage, such as grass and clover, or other other green forage, as rye, barley, peas and corn, with some grain and ground feed, and lastly, full feeding on corn for a finish only. It means also sound corn and not half-matured, unnutritious grain, which is only fit for food after it has been matured by cooking. Too much corn feeding produces the worst of diseases—the intestinal fever caused by the non-assimilation of a large part of the food, and the consequent excess of carbonaceous matter in the blood, and spinal meningitis, which produces the very frequent paralysis of the hind quarters. So that the most profitable way is to keep the animals in high condition and perfect health, and to finish with the corn feeding as rapidly as possible.—*N. Y. Times.*

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